ANNUAL

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE

FOR THE

Samvat 1994-95 (15th Oct. 1937-16th Oct. 1938).

JAMMU:

Printed at The Ranbir Government Press.—27-2-96—250.

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TERRITORIAL MAP
OF THE
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE

SCALE 32 MILES TO 1 INCH

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State Boundry	
Jammu Province	
Kashmir Province	
Frontier Districts	
District Boundry	
Tahsil Boundry	
Rivers	
Lakes	
District Stations	A B C D E
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Frontier Ilaqas & Jurisdictional Jagir	

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T U S T A G H M O U N T A I N S

K A R A K O R A M M O U N T A I N S

T A R K A N D

C H I N E S E T I B E

CHITRAL
Darkot
Yasin
Ishkoman
HUNZA ILAKAS
Nagar
Shirkila
YASIN FRONTIER
ISHKOMAN FRONTIER
PUNIAL FRONTIER
NAGAR FRONTIER
DAREL
CHILAS
Gilgit
GILGIT
Bunji
INDUS R.
Astor
ASTOR
Skardu
Baltistan
BALTISTAN
INDUS R.
NUBRA R.
SHAYOK R.
SHINGO R.
SHINGAR R.
Kargil
SHAYOK R.
Salt Lake
HAZARA
N.W.F. PROVINCE
FARABAD
KISHENGANGA R.
MACHHIPURA
WOOLER LAKE
TAHSIL KHAS
MUZAFFARABAD
URI
Jhelum R.
Uri
BARAMULA
SRIPARTA
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SRINAGAR
AWANTI PURA
Awantipura
KULGAM
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ANANTNAG
KISHTWAR
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AASIRAMBAN
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UDHANPUR
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Mirpur
BHIMBAR
Bhimber
AKHNUR
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JAMMU
Jammu
RAMNAGAR
Ramnagar
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Samba
KATHUA
Kathua
BASOHLI
Basohli
RAMBIRSINGPURA
JAMMER GARH
RAWALPINDI
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Administration report - Govt

Gujrat

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MAHARAJA OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

MAJOR GENERAL HIS HIGHNESS RAJ RAJESHWAR MAHARAJADHIRAJ
MAHARAJA SHRI HARISINGHJI BAHADUR,
Indar Mahindar, Sipar-i-Saltanat-i-Inglishia, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., K. C. V. O., LL. D.

Born: September, 1895. Ascended Gaddi: September, 1925.

HEIR-APPARENT.

YUVARAJ SHRI KARANSINGHJI BAHADUR. Born: March, 1931.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

DIWAN BAHADUR N. GOPALASWAMI AYYANGAR, C. S. I., C. I. E. — *Prime Minister.*

MAJOR GENERAL NAWAB KHUSRU JUNG, C. I. E. — *Hazur Minister.*

SAHIBZADA SIR ABDUS SAMAD KHAN, KT., C. I. E. — *Home Minister.*

RAI BAHADUR LALA PHUL CHAND MOGHA, — *Law & Revenue Minister.*

MAHARAJA OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR.

HEIR-APPARENT.

YUVARAJ SHRI KARAN SINGH (Born Nov. 9, 1931).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

AYYANGAR, G. N. (Prime Minister).

Works General, Mines, Electricity, Etc.

SUBZAR, Mir Ajaib Shah (Deputy Prime Minister).

Home, Revenue, Finance, Etc.

MOOTIA.

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PREFATORY NOTE.

This report has been prepared by the Publicity Department and is issued under the authority of His Highness' Government. The account of the administration of the State during the year under review is mainly based on the reports of the various departments which are published separately. It must, however, be understood that the authority of His Highness' Government does not necessarily extend to every detail either of statement or of opinion.

Fuller details have been given in this report under almost all heads than were given in the reports of the previous years. Fresh sections have been added on (1) Land Tenure and (2) State Property in British India. Some more tables, as for example, a list of the main roads, have been added to the appendices.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. Revenue and Expenditure.

The total receipts during the year were Rs. 242·62 lakhs against Rs. 250·70 lakhs of the previous year. The decrease was due mainly to the postponement of realizations from Forest contractors. The major heads of revenue were Land Revenue (Rs. 63·12 lakhs), Customs (62·32 lakhs), Forests (46·72 lakhs), Roads and Buildings (Rs. 12·46 lakhs) and Sericulture (Rs. 12·43 lakhs). The total expenditure was Rs. 266·83 lakhs against Rs. 259·16 lakhs of the previous year. The increase in expenditure was due to increased provisions for the Nation-building Departments, Industrial Development, Rural Uplift and Village Sanitation and Medical Relief in Rural areas. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 47·40 lakhs.

2. General Administration.

Two posts of Ministers were abolished in the interest of economy and their work was distributed among other Ministers. A classification of all gazetted services was sanctioned by Government and the salaries of officers raised according to scales. The procedure for transaction of business in the Secretariat was improved and regulated in accordance with modern standards. An Insurance Scheme for the benefit of Government employees was introduced.

3. Political Situation.

Speeches of an inflammatory character were made at the Jammu Session of the Muslim Conference held on the 26th and 27th March 1938. One of the speakers, Mohammed Akbar, was prosecuted for sedition and convicted by the Sessions Judge Jammu and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine. The conviction was upheld on appeal by the High Court, but the sentence was reduced. The pronouncement of the judgment provided the excuse for the commencement of an agitation for which the Muslim Conference had been preparing for some time. A few Kashmiri Pandits, who had differences with their community also joined the agitation. Passages in Mohammed Akbar's speech

which had been held to be seditious were repeated in a chorus at public meetings. On this the authorities issued orders under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, against the holding of meetings of a political character within the limits of Srinagar. A meeting was, however, held in defiance of the order, which led to several arrests. Demonstrations were organised in the city and at various places in the mufassil and objectionable and filthy slogans were shouted and there was open breach of the peace. A number of policemen was injured by the pelting of stones by the mob at Maisuma. A serious attack was made on the car of the Prime Minister. Except, however, among the unruly elements in the city and the towns, there was little public sympathy with the agitation. The intense phase of the agitation did not last for more than a few days. [Fuller details of the agitation are given in Chapter II pages 37 to 40.]

4. Praja Sabha.

The Praja Sabha held as usual two sessions during the year (1938). During the Jammu Session, 2 money bills were placed before the House for consideration. Six official bills, five of which had emerged from the Select Committees, and one non-official bill were passed by the House. After the Jammu session, the term of office of the first Praja Sabha expired and new elections were held. The first session of the second Praja Sabha opened at Srinagar on the 7th September 1938 and concluded on the 5th October 1939. During the session, 12 official bills were referred to Select Committees. In both the sessions, a number of resolutions were passed, and over 1,500 questions were answered by the Government.

5. Rural Welfare.

A Panchayat and Rural Development Department was created, with the object of investigating the social and economic conditions of the rural population and to propose ways and means for the amelioration of these conditions where necessary. Among the works started were the making of village lanes and roads, the repairing of bridges and existing wells, the sinking of wells, the construction of water reservoirs, the cleaning, fencing and covering of springs, and the provision of bathing places and latrines. The villagers contributed in cash and free labour to the carrying out of these

schemes, and the students of the colleges at Jammu and Srinagar participated in propaganda and constructive work. [For fuller description see page 57].

The number of co-operative societies was 3,489, their membership 86,497 and their working capital Rs. 97·23 lakhs.

The Agriculture Department distributed about 1,700 maunds of improved seed and carried out comparative varietal tests and experiments and held agricultural shows and demonstrations. The Horticulture Department distributed over 1·38 lakhs of fruit plants during the year. Lakhs of plants in Government and private orchards were sprayed.

Twenty-seven dispensaries were maintained by the Civil Veterinary Department. About 1,72,000 animals were treated for various diseases. Over 23,400 castration operations were performed. The work of cattle improvement made steady progress. Some 3,000 cows were registered for breeding purposes. A five-year plan for improvement of cattle breeding is in operation. Propaganda work was done by the Department in hundreds of villages, and there was greater demand than ever for supply of stallions for the improvement of live-stock. The expenditure on the maintenance of the Agriculture and Horticulture, Civil Veterinary, Co-operative and Panchayat and Rural Uplift Departments rose to over Rs. 3½ lakhs.

6. Education.

The number of educational institutions for boys rose from 1,228 to 1,278 during the year, and the attendance from 80,024 to 84,274. The percentage of boys at school to the male population of the school-going age was 32·3. Out of 270 students sent up for the Degree Examination from the two colleges, 161 came out successful, and out of 471 sent up for the Intermediate Examination, 265 passed. Of 1,220 scholars sent up for the Matriculation Examination from Government and aided schools, 976 passed. The number of students reading in the two colleges was 1,913, which included girl students. The number of girls' schools rose from 204 of the previous year to 215 and the attendance from 14,452 to 15,426. The number of technical schools maintained by Government was 8, and the number of students on the rolls of these schools was

358 against 348 of the previous year. The total expenditure on education was about Rs. 18,25,000.

An outstanding feature of the year was the appointment of a Committee with the Director of Education (a member of the Wardha Committee on Educational Re-organisation) as Chairman, and Dr. Zakir Hussain (the Chairman of the Wardha Committee) as one of its members, to examine the suitability and adequacy of the present system of Primary and Secondary Education and to make recommendations for bringing it into closer touch with the needs of the people. The Committee submitted its *interim* report, and a start was made in accordance with this report. Preliminary work in connection with the establishment of the Adult Education Office and the Teachers' Training School at Srinagar was completed during the year.

7. Medical Aid.

During the year the Government maintained 2 General Hospitals and 2 Zenana Hospitals, one each at Jammu and Srinagar, and 75 Dispensaries at suitable and important localities in the State. Aid was also given to four Mission Hospitals and one Nursing Home. In addition to these, there were 2 Dental dispensaries, one attached to each of the General Hospitals, five travelling dispensaries including two for females, and one for sufferers from venereal diseases, two Anti-rabic centres one attached to each of the General Hospitals, two Leper Asylums, one in each Province, one Unani and one Ayurvedic dispensary at Jammu. There is further a separate Tuberculosis Department in the State with two Advance Hospitals and two Tuberculosis Dispensaries, one each at Jammu and Srinagar, and a Sanatorium at Tangmarg. His Highness' Government further subsidised and maintained during the year 25 Allopathic, Ayurvedic and Unani practitioners who started dispensaries in rural areas in the interior. During the year under report 2,40,000 patients were treated at the Government Hospitals and 12,78,000 at the Government dispensaries in the Mufassils. The number of operations, major and minor, performed was 10,144 and 67,239 respectively. The number of new cases treated at the Tuberculosis Dispensaries at Srinagar and Jammu was 756. The total expenditure on the Civil Medical Department during the year was Rs. 8·54 lakhs.

8. Administration of Justice.

The number of criminal courts was 140, and the total number of offences was 17,872 involving 38,201 persons. Out of these cases involving 30,179 persons were disposed of. The percentages of persons discharged, acquitted, convicted and otherwise disposed of were 32, 22, 36 and 9 respectively. The number of appeals disposed of by the High Court and other appellate courts was 1560 involving 2,200 persons and the number of revisions was 478. The total number of civil suits disposed of in all courts (including suits under the Agriculturists' Relief Regulalation) was 16,432. The number of civil appeals and revisions disposed of in all courts was 879 and 381 respectively.

9. Public Works.

The expenditure on Roads and Buildings was Rs. 23·14 lakhs. The works of the year include the construction and improvement of several roads and bridges; the construction of two new canals and the extension of a third were taken in hand. The Banihal Cart Road and the Jhelum-Valley Road were maintained in a fair state of rapairs and portions of both were improved and tarred. The Banihal Tunnel project remained under the investigation of an expert. The water-supply at Srinagar was improved and new steel pipes were ordered. Appreciable progress was made in the construction of spurs to protect Hamirpur Siddhar from erosion by floods in the Chenab river.

The five canals maintained by the Irrigation Department irrigated an area of 1,48,000 acres.

The Power House at Mohara generated 140 lakhs of units. The rates of electric fees were revised and reduced.

10. Municipalities.

The receipts of the Srinagar Municipality amounted to Rs. 4·96 lakhs and the expenditure to Rs. 3·68 lakhs. The main sources of revenue were Octroi, Wheel tax, Boat tax, Sale of plots, Contribution from the Customs Revenue of the State, a portion of the rent from Nazool lands, and contribution from Government towards the Health Officer's pay. The receipts of the Jammu Municipality were Rs. 1·60 lakhs and the exepnditure 1·29 lakhs.

11. Forests.

The total area under Forests was 10,038 square miles. About 174 lakhs cubic feet of timber and 3 lakhs cubic feet of firewood were extracted by purchasers. Over 63·6 lakh cubic feet of timber were exported to British India. The sale of minor Forest products like Kuth, Resin, artemesia and gum brought a revenue of Rs. 5·52 lakhs.

12. Trade and Industries.

The rates of Customs duty under certain heads were revised. With a view to making petrol available at cheaper rates, lorries importing petrol into the State territories were exempted from the payment of road toll. The total trade of the State exclusive of imports and exports of Treasure amounted to 62·73 lakh maunds valuing Rs. 376 lakhs. The chief articles of export were Wood and Timber (Rs. 43·69 lakhs); Fruits and Vegetables (Rs. 29·96 lakhs); Wool and Woollens (Rs. 15·15 lakhs); Raw silk and cocoons (Rs. 10·73 lakhs).

The silk market during the year was unsteady. The total sales of the Silk Foctory at Srinagar amounted to about 1,48,000 pounds of Raw Silk and about 1,55,000 pounds of Silk Wastes. The total receipts from the sales were Rs. 9·15 lakhs. The quantity of seeds distributed from the Silk Factory at Srinagar was 36,663 ounces and the number of rearers was 46,724. The total crop was 26,883 maunds. The quantity of seed distributed from the Silk Factory at Jammu was 8,000 ounces and the number of rearers was 8,406.

A new industrial enterprise, *viz.* the Kashmir Willows Ltd., was started during the year to develop the manufacturing of cricket bats in the State. The Government owns 80 per cent. shares of the Company and Mr. Hardeo Singh Uberoi 20 per cent. The Company imported and installed machinery and at the close of the year was manufacturing 250 bats a day. Training centres for bee-keeping were started. The object is to finance the persons under training and to educate the village bee-keepers in modern methods of apiculture. The establishment of a Silk-Weaving Factory with a capital of Rs. 2 lakhs was sanctioned and the preliminaries in this connection were gone through before the

close of the year. Another important industry sanctioned during the year was that of the manufacture of Rosin and Turpentine as an organised industry. Loans and concessions were sanctioned in favour of several factories. The Santonin factory did good work. The annual subsidy of Rs. 25,000 to carpet manufacturers who exported their carpets was continued. A Government Sheep-Breeding and Research Farm was established as a Joint Stock Company. The Sri Karan Singh Woollen Mills carried on manufacture of woollen yarn and piece goods, but owing to its financial difficulties, Government had to grant it a loan. The Kashmir Pottery Works, Jammu, started its manufacture of porcelain and china. Loans were granted for the setting up of a Dairy Farm near Jammu and for introducing modern designs in the manufacture of Gabbas.

A Semi-State Bank with an authorised capital of Rs. 50 lakhs was registered during the year.

The 9th annual Jammu and Kashmir Exhibition opened on the 27th August and concluded on the 27th September, 1938.

The total number of visitors to Kashmir during the year was 24,115. An attempt is being made to provide greater amenities for visitors every year, and this year in particular the Government had under consideration a comprehensive programme of work based on the recommendations of the Tourist Planning Committee established to deal with the problems of Tourism in this State.

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Chapter I.—PHYSICAL and POLITICAL.

1. Physical.

Area.—The total area of Jammu and Kashmir State is 84,471 square miles. It lies between 32°-17′ and 36°-58′ North Latitude and 73°-26′ and 60°-30′ East Longitude and is the largest State in India. It is larger than Hyderabad; about as large as Mysore, Bikaner, Gwalior and Baroda put together; and two-thirds the size of the whole of the Bombay Presidency.

Boundaries.—On the North it is bounded by Chinese and Russian Turkistan, on the East by Chinese Tibet, on the South by the Punjab and on the west by the North-Western Frontier Province. The territories of three powers, *viz.* Britain, China and Russia, and of the Independent kingdom of Afganistan meet on the Northern border of the State.

Physical features.—In addition to a small strip of land along the borders of Jammu, which is a continuation of the great plain of the Punjab and a bleak tract adjoining the Karakorum Mountains, the territories of His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur of Jammu and Kashmir include the valleys formed by the Chenab and the Jhelum and the middle reaches of the Indus.

The generally accepted geographical classification of the territories is as follows:—

1. *The Sub-montane and semi-mountainous tract* consisting of the plain and broken "Kandi" country skirting the Himalayan ranges. The rivers Ravi, Chenab and Jhelum and several perennial streams flow through the southern plain area which borders upon several Punjab districts. Rice, wheat, maize and other crops are grown in this area. The irrigation is carried out by canals drawn out of the big rivers and small village *Kuhls*. The Northern portion of the region called "Kandi" has an altitude of 1,100 to 1,200 feet. Its soil is stony and sandy and cultivation depends mainly on seasonal rainfall. The area of this division is 2,606 square miles. The population at the last census was 7,12,456.

2. *The Outer Hills* consisting of the comparatively low hills to the South of the mountain ranges. This division comprises the whole country of low-lying hills (called Sewalik) in the South of Pir Panjal mountains, which partition the two provinces of Jammu and Kashmir. The altitude of the most part of this belt varies from 2,000 to 3,000 feet, though the hills in Bhadarwah and Kishtwar reach heights of over 5,000 feet. On the lower levels, and stretched between the hills, are patches of cultivated areas and stunted forest growth. The higher elevations are covered with pine and deodar forests. Much of the mineral wealth of the State also lies buried in this part of the country in and near Reasi. The cultivation is greatly helped by the proximity of the Pir Panjal mountains, which compel the moisture-bearing winds to deposit most of their aqueous vapour in this part of the country. Rice and wheat are grown in some parts, while maize is the staple food. The area of this division is 9,795 square miles, while the population at the last census was 10,75,985.

3. *The Jhelum Valley* consisting of the valleys that drain into the Jhelum and the Kishanganga

valley. The mountains enclosing this tract have an average altitude of 8,000 to 10,000 feet, though many of the peaks reach 14,000 to 15,000 feet. Irrigation is supplied by the *kuhls* drawn from natural water courses which are fed by the surrounding snow-clad mountains. The Jheium Valley situated at over 5,000 feet above the sea-level and the beautiful lateral valleys of the Sindh and the Liddar (all the three together forming the famous Kashmir Valley) and the hilly tract of Muzaffarabad are included in this division. The Kashmir Valley is fertile and yields abundant harvests of rice. Wheat and maize are also grown. Fruits of various kinds are produced. In Muzaffarabad district, agriculture is precarious and the cultivated area is small. The area of the division is 8,539 square miles, and the population at the last census was 15,69,218.

4. *The Tibetan and semi-Tibetan tract* consisting of the valley of the Indus. The river has its source at the Mansarowar Lake in Tibet proper and traverses the whole of this division running from south-east upto the bend round Nanga Parbat, where it assumes a south-westerly course. The mountains in the North stretch up to Pamirs, and reach great heights; one of the peaks, Mt. Godwin Austin, 28,265 feet above the sea level, is the second highest peak in the world. The Himalayan ranges north and south of the Indus have been described as the "sportsman's paradise", where ibex, markhor, and wild sheep and goats are met with. A number of mountaineering expeditions have been to these regions in recent years for exploration. Except in Gilgit, the ranges in this division vary from 17,000 feet to 22,000 feet. The cultivable area in Ladakh is very small and the rainfall deficient, and agriculture is carried on by artificial irrigation. *Grim* is the chief crop and is grown even at a height of 15,000 feet. The small tract of Gilgit enjoys good climate and cultivation and produces

wheat and other crops and fruits. The area of the whole division is 63,554 square miles. The population at the last census was 2,88,584, giving a density of 5 persons to a square mile.

The first two of these divisions form the province of Jammu; the third is Kashmir proper; while the fourth comprises the District of Gilgit and the Frontier Illaqas of Skardu and Ladakh.

Climate.—The climatic conditions of the country vary from the arctic cold of Ladakh to the intense heat of the Punjab plains.

In the sub-montane and semi-mountainous tract of the Jammu Province, tropical heat is experienced. Kashmir enjoys a temperate climate in summer, but is very cold in winter. In the Frontier districts, especially in Dras, Zanskar and Rupshu, there prevails extreme cold. The deep narrow valleys of Karnah, Bunji and Chilas are hot and damp. Kishtwar has a more salubrious climate.

Rainfall is scanty in Ladakh and Gilgit, but in the rest of the State it varies from 30 to 65 inches per year. Reasi and Poonch receive more than 60 inches each annually. The annual rainfall of the Jammu district is nearly 45 inches, and that of Kashmir varies from 30 to 35 inches.

Places of interest.—The following are some of the places of tourist interest in Kashmir :—

Gardens.

Chishma Shahi..—This is a small garden—5½ miles from Srinagar—adorned with fountains and renowned for its pure water.

Nishat Bagh.—This garden is situated at a distance of 7 miles from Srinagar. It is arranged in twelve terraces.

Shalimar.—A further two miles from Nishat Bagh on the edge of the Dal Lake is situated the prettiest of the Moghul gardens, the Shalimar. This garden is arranged in four terraces, each one on

a higher level than the other, and contains a beautiful black marble pavilion built by Emperor Shah Jahan, situated in the middle of a tank in which fountains play on all sides.

Nasim Bagh.—This is a fine green plain on the bank of the Dal lake, shaded by a wonderful grove of Chinars. It is an ideal camping ground and is situated only six miles from Srinagar.

Achhabal.—This garden is situated at a distance of 40 miles from Srinagar, and is famous for its spring. The water which is cold and refreshing, gushes out of the foot of the hill, which skirts the garden on the southern side.

Hill Stations.

Pahalgam.—This lovely valley is 7,000 feet above the sea-level and is situated at a distance of 60 miles from Srinagar. It attracts an increasing number of visitors every year. It is an important stage in the pilgrimage routes to the cave of Shri Amar Nath Ji.

Ganderbal.—This is a small village on the banks of the Sindh river at a distance of 13 miles from Srinagar. Visitors generally put up in boats moored in the river.

Sonamarg.—This is a health resort, fifty-one miles form Srinagar and 8,750 feet above the sea level.

Vernag.—This place is fifty miles from Srinagar and 6,100 feet above the sea level. It contains an immense spring held in an octagonal basin and arcade built by Emperor Jahangir, and is one of the main sources of the Jhelum river.

Gulmarg.—This hill-station attracts a number of visitors every year. It is 28 miles from Srinagar and 8,700 feet above the sea level. All the

amenities of civilized life are to be found here.

Ganga-bal.—This upland glen contains one of the most attractive lakes in the country, on one side of which rises the towering peak of Harmukh (16,900 feet).

Lakes.

Dal.—This lake measures about 5 miles from north to south and 2 miles from west to east. It has a back-ground of mountain ranges which rise 3,000 to 4,000 feet above the level of the lake. Four of the Moghul gardens mentioned above are situated on its banks.

Anchar.—This is a good place for duck shooting in winter. Lotus and lilies are to be seen here in profusion in the month of August.

Wular.—This is about 12 miles and a half by 5 miles and is the largest fresh water lake in India.

Mansbal.—This is considered to be the loveliest of Kashmir lakes, and is accessible by boat and road at a distance of about 16 miles from Srinagar.

Kaunsarnag.—A mountain tarn situated at an elevation of nearly 12,000 feet and surrounded by some of the most picturesque of Himalayan peaks.

Shishanag.—This is another mountain tarn situated at an altitude of 12,000 feet on the pilgrim road to Amar Nath Ji.

Jammu and Kashmir provide a vast field of interest for men of different tastes and interests. The holiday-maker finds in Kashmir the chief garden of Asia, with scenery hardly surpassed anywhere else in the world. For the lover of sport, a wide range of game is available. The botanist and the zoologist have here a great wealth of flora and

fauna, The lovely glens and the shaded mountain spurs in their picturesque settings provide an inexhaustible theme to the genius of the poets and a back-groud for the contemplation of the philosopher. For the linguist, the State has a variety of dialects belonging to different branches of the human family. For the geologist, the State offers an interesting study of soils and rocks with chronological data unobtainable elsewhere in India. For the archæologist, there are numerous monuments of different ages and traces of cultural influences showing the interplay of civilizations. The scholar has an extensive field for research in systems of philosophy peculiar to Kashmir. The explorer has mysterious lands on the boundaries and the lofty mountains to merit his attention.

Population.—The total population of the State at the census of 1931 was 36,46,243. Excluding the Indus Valley, which occupies 63,554 square miles and is very sparsely populated, the mean density per square mile of area was 160 as compared with 195 for the whole of India. Muslims formed over 76 per cent. of the total population. The following figures show the distribution of population according to religions:—

Muslims	28,17,636
Hindus	7,36,222
Sikhs	50,662
Buddhists	38,724
Others	2,999

Divlects.—The principal languages spoken in Jammu and Kashmir Provinces are Kashmiri, Dogri, Punjabi, Gojri and Pahari. Bhotia and Shina are spoken in Ladakh and Gilgit. Owing to the existence of natural barriers, such as high and vast mountain ranges severing the Indus valley from the rest of the country, Bhotia and Shina languages have remained localised within their territorial boundaries and are not understood in other parts of the country.

Land Tenures.—Prior to 1933, all land outside cities and towns in Kashmir Province and in the Frontier District was

held by zamindars in "Haq-i-Assami"; or as tenants-at-will, or, in rare cases, as occupancy tenants. In cities and towns the occupants of lands possessed "Haq-i-Murafiq".

Under "Haq-i-Assami", land was owned by the State, and the *assamis* who held it had the right to occupy it so long as they paid the revenue as it fell due. This right to land was not transferable by sale or by mortgage.

Tenants-at-will held land subject to the will of the proprietor, who could eject them at any time. In Kashmir, tenants-at-will included a large number of zamindars who had been found in 1924 to have encroached on huge *khalsa* areas and to have brought them under cultivation.

Occupancy tenants had a right of occupancy of land under a proprietor or an *assami*. They could not be ejected without special reasons, nor could rent on the land be altered at the will of the land-lord. Their right was hereditary, and could be sold with the permission of the landlord.

Occupancy tenants were of two kinds, namely:—

(1) Those who held lands direct from a land-holder or the State, and (2) those who held land under occupancy tenants of class (1).

In Kashmir, occupancy tenants consisted mainly of tenants who held land at the first Settlement, and had since been declared by a competent court to be such.

They were granted *assami* rights in subsequent settlements.

"Haq-i-Marafiq" meant the right enjoyed by the occupants of land in towns and cities in Kashmir Province, and in Frontier District which did not differ materially from "proprietary rights", inasmuch as it gave the right of sale and mortgage of land.

In Ramnagar, Basohli and Mirpur Tehsils of Jammu Province also, all land was owned by the State but the landholders were "Malguzars". They enjoyed the right of selling and mortgaging land.

In other parts of Jammu Province, some of the lands were held by the Government, and there were numerous occupancy tenants in addition to tenants-at-will. The remaining lands in which the people enjoyed proprietary rights were parcelled out for cultivation to tenants, who had either occupancy rights or those of tenants-at-will.

In 1933, His Highness was pleased to grant proprietary rights to *assamis* in Kashmir Province and the Frontier District as well as to occupancy tenants in Jammu Province, in order to create in them a greater sense of self-respect and self reliance. The payment of *nazarana* was waived, as a matter of grace. In order, however, to check alienations in favour of non-agricultural classes, Land Alienation Regulations and Prior Purchase Regulations were enacted, and alienation of land by the land-holder beyond $\frac{1}{4}$th of his holdings was prohibited for the first 10 years. The Land Alienation Regulation has not yet been extended to the Frontier District, and sale or mortgage of land is not permitted there.

No occupancy tenants under the Government exist in the Jammu and Kashmir provinces now. But such tenants exist in the Frontier District, where the zamindars were previously allowed to break waste lands upto 20 kanals in each individual case. On the recommendation of the Glancy Commission, this limit was removed. Further, lands brought under cultivation prior to Katik S. 1990 (October-November 1933) were ordered to be shown as lands held under proprietary rights, and lands brought under cultivation subsequent to that date to be entered in the occupancy rights of the cultivators. The zamindars of the Frontier Districts are thus the only "Occupancy tenants" directly under the Government at present.

Settlement.—The assessment of land revenue though one of the many functions of the Settlement Department was perhaps the most important. The standard for fixing revenue in places where Government did not enjoy proprietary rights was the same as in the Punjab, namely " half net assets " or half the profits of the proprietor from land cultivated by tenants-at-will. To arrive at the percentage represented by "half net assets", some deductions were made from the gross produce, 8 per cent. or 10 per cent. altogether, on account of customary payments from the common harvest heap before division.

This left the divisible produce at about 90 per cent. At the prevailing rent-rate of " half the produce ", the net profits of the proprietors would be 45 per cent. of the gross produce, which could leave the share of the State as 22½ per cent. of the gross produce.

Where cash rents were common, which was seldom the case, another set of "half net-assets" was obtainable by the simple process of dividing by two the average net cash rent per acre of a given class of land.

Where the State held proprietary rights in all land as in Kashmir, it was in theory entitled to half of the gross produce, which it actually took before the first regular Settlement, but this was changed subsequently, and the standard fixed at 30 per cent. of the gross produce.

Record of Rights.— The " Misel-i-Haqqyat " or the Record of Rights incorporates in a continuous form all facts relating to each holding and field, and these include among other things, area, class of soil, source of irrigation, number and kind of trees, rights of holders and tenants, rents, revenue and cesses and statement of special village customs and of rights in irrigation. Details of jagirs and other revenue-free grants and geneological tables of right-holders are also incorporated in the Record of Rights.

Changes in the Record-of-Rights, in respect of revenue or right-holders, are recorded after every four years in what is known as Quadrennial or " Charsala " Jamabandi.

Civil Divisions.—There are two Provinces in the State, Jammu and Kashmir, besides the Frontier District of Ladakh. With the transfer on lease of the Trans-Indus Illaqa to the British Government, Gilgit District was abolished. The Cis-Indus Area comprising Tehsil Bunji which was formerly included in Gilgit District, was amalgamated with the Ladakh district during 1992-93. It has, however, now been placed under a Revenue Assistant and is included in the Province of Kashmir. The heads of the revenue administration in the provinces of Jammu and Kashmir are the two Governors, while the Ladakh District is under a Wazir Wazarat with powers of Governor, Collector and District Magistrate.

Each Province is divided into districts called Wazarats. Each District is sub-divided into different Tehsils and sub-divisions called Niabats.

A statement of these divisions is given below:—

Province.	District.	Tehsils.	Niabat
Jammu ..	Jammu ..	1. Jammu.	
		2. Samba.	
		3. Akhnur.	
		4. Ranbirsinghpura.	
	Mirpur ..	1. Mirpur.	Nowshera.
		2. Bhimber.	
		3. Kotli.	
	Udhampur ..	1. Udhampur.	
		2. Ramban.	
		3. Ramnagar.	
		4. Bhadarwah.	
		5. Kishtwar.	
	Reasi ..	1. Reasi.	Gulabgarh.
		2. Rajouri.	
	Kathua ..	1. Kathua.	
		2. Jasmirgarh.	
		3 Basohli.	
Kashmir ..	Anantnag ..	1. Anantnag.	
		2. Kulgam.	

Province.	District.	Tehsils.	Niabat.
		3. Awantipura.	
		4. Srinagar.	
	Baramulla ..	1. Baramulla.	Gurez.
		2. Sripratapsinghpura.	Sopore.
		3. Uttermachipura.	
	Muzaffarabad	1. Muzaffarabad.	
		2. Uri.	
		3. Karnah.	
	Bunji ..	(Under a Revenue Assistant).	Astore.
Ladakh ..	Ladakh ..	1. Ladakh.	
		2. Kargil.	
		3. Skardu.	

2.—Historical.

History.—Kashmir is the only region of India which has a connected chronology of her own dating from the earliest times. Kalhana began his famous book in Sanskrit verse, the *Raja Tarangini* (literally 'River of Kings'), in the twelfth century A.D. On account of the paucity of historical material relating to the Hindu period of India as a whole, this book has long attracted the attention of historians—European and Indian. The work was continued after Kalhana by other historians and brought down to the conquest of the valley by Akbar in 1586 A.D. Kashmir was a part of the Empire of Asoka. After the commencement of the Christian era, the valley was invaded by Tartars, and Buddhism became the State religion. In the sixth century A.D. came the White Huns. Hiuen Tsang visited Kashmir in 629-631 A.D. Lalitaditya is the most famous of the later Hindu kings. He is said

to have subdued many kings in India in a tour of conquest, and to have turned his attention to Central Asia and returned victorious from there after 12 years, by way of Tibet. It is recorded of him that he was a patron of art and culture, and carried out many public works and built many temples. Mahmud of Ghazni attempted to invade Kashmir, but failed to effect entry. Dynastic revolutions followed, and with the propagation of Islam, the State passed into the hands of Muslim rulers. The most notable of the Sultans of Kashmir, as these Muslim rulers are called, was Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin (1420-70 A.D.) who is said to have introduced paper-making, sericulture and shawl-manufacture in Kashmir. He was generous and brave and earned the good will of the Hindus, who had been persecuted by his predecessor, Sultan Sikandar, known as "Butshikan" or Iconoclast. He encouraged letters, fine arts and polytechnics. Akbar conquered Kashmir in 1586. Jahangir and Shah Jahan were very fond of Kashmir, built stately houses there, planted chinars and laid out various pleasure gardens round the Dal Lake and elsewhere. In 1750 A.D. Ahmad Shah Abdali invaded and occupied Kashmir. The Afghan rule that came in his wake was harsh, and in 1819 a few of the persecuted people called Maharaja Ranjit Singh to their rescue. The Maharaja sent Raja Gulab Singh and another trusted lieutenant in command of his troops. The Afghan Governor was defeated. From 1819 to 1846 A.D. Kashmir was under the Sikhs. In 1842, when a rising took place in the province, Raja Gulab Singh was sent to deal with it. He put down the insurrection, and after appointing a Governor of his own, left to return, only a few years later, as the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir.

Present Ruling Dynasty.—The present ruling dynasty of the State is an offshoot of the princely house which ruled over Jammu up to the annexation of that principality by the Sikh Government of Lahore. What is now the province of Jammu was really a congeries of small principalities. The princes of this territory generally recognised the supremacy of the Rajas of Jammu. Bhimber and Rajouri which were on the Mughal road to Kashmir were more directly under the domination of the Mughal Government until annexed by the Sikhs.

About the middle of the eighteenth century, Raja Ranjit Dev, whose capital was at Jammu, achieved great

power and welded together most of the principalities round and near Jammu into one kingdom, of which he was the ruler. Soon after his death in 1781, the destinies of his house and country bacame involved in the political currents which pervaded the Punjab at the time and which culminated in the establishment of the Sikh rule in that country. Jammu and other principalities of the neighbourhood became a part of the Sikh State. The subsequent history of these principalities and their unification is the story of the career of Raja Gulab Singh. He joined Maharaja Ranjit Singh's service about 1812 and so rapidly achieved distinction that he was created Raja of Jammu in 1819. Thereafter Raja Gulab Singh entered upon a policy of consolidating and expanding his power by annexing, one after the other, the principalities situated between the Kashmir valley and Jammu. He conquered Ladakh and Baltistan between 1835 and 1840.

As early as 1831, M. Jocquemont, a French traveller, had written of Raja Gulab Singh: " After Ranjit Singh he is the greatest lord in the Punjab ".

At the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1839, Raja Gulab Singh was one of the most important figures in the Punjab. But the Government of Lahore became weak by internecine quarrels and by factious rivalries. In 1841 the British Army suffered reverses in Afghanistan and Raja Gulab Singh was deputed to help them. It was here that the seeds of future friendship between the Dogra potentate and the British power were sown. Early in 1846, Raja Gulab Singh was installed as Prime Minister of the Punjab State. But the Sikhs crossed the Sutlej against his advice, and the battle of Subraon went against them. He had now to perform the delicate task of negotiating a treaty. The Treaty of Lahore was signed on the 9th March 1846, and among other things, provided for the independent sovereignty of Raja Gulab Singh in such territories and districts in the hills " as may be made over to the said Raja by separate agreement between himself and the British Government, with dependencies thereof which may have been in the Raja's possession since the time of Maharaja Kharrak Singh ". On the 16th of March 1846 was signed the Treaty of Amritsar. Under this treaty, the Company recognised him as Maharaja. But Maharaja Gulab Singh had practically to conquer Kashmir after the treaty.

The treaty of 1846 transferred Hazara among other areas to the Maharaja. But to make his State more compact, he obtained shortly afterwards Mandir, Dadhi, Kathua and Suchetgarh in exchange for Hazara. For similar reasons the boundary was further altered in 1947. Under the Treaty, Poonch had also passed to Maharaja Gulab Singh. He conferred the principality on Raja Jawahir Singh, a son of Raja Dhyan Singh, his brother, with the status of a feudatory. In 1859 it passed to Raja Jawahir Singh's younger brother, Raja Moti Singh, whose descendant is the present *Illaqadar*.

The earliest historical notice of Ladakh is of the Chinese pilgrim, Fa Hian, who visited Ladakh in 400 A.D. In very early times it owned temporal and spiritual allegiance to Chinese Tibet. About 1687 A.D. it came under the nominal sway of the Mughal Emperor, but it was really in 1834 that Ladakh lost its independence for the first time in history. In that year, the arms of Maharaja Gulab Singh turned towards the Eastern Frontier, and it was conquered through the heroism of the famous General Wazir Zorawar.

Gilgit was ruled at the beginning of the 19th century by independent Rajas. During the thirty years preceding the advent of the Dogras, several dynastic revolutions took place in which the chiefs of Yasin, Punial and Nagar took part. In 1842 the Sikhs occupied Gilgit.

The history of Baltistan is obscure, but its chiefs had made themselves felt as early as the beginning of the seventeenth century, when they overran Ladakh. It seems to have been independent till its annexation by Raja Gulab Singh.

It will thus be seen that Jammu, Kashmir, Ladakh, Baltistan and Gilgit had all along been under numerous dynastic rules before the advent of the Dogras. The Jammu and Kashmir State as it exists today is the creation of Maharaja Gulab Singh.

The First Three Maharajas.

Maharaja Gulab Singh (1846-57):—Before giving an account of the progress of the State under the Dogra rule, we may pause to consider the condition of Kashmir under the Afghans and the Sikhs. A brief reference has already been made to the period of the Sultans of Kashmir. The rule of

the Mughals was on the whole a period of prosperity for Kashmir. Bernier, probably the first European to visit Kashmir, came during the reign of Emperor Aurangzeb and was very well impressed with what he saw. Unlike later visitors, he does not dwell on the spoliation and the extortion of officials, on deserted villages and ruined hamlets, on impoverished cultivators and grinding taxes. He is more struck with the charms of "Cachemire, the Paradise of Indies", the grandeur of gardens like Achhabal and the beauty of mountain-glens and flowing waters along the Mughal route. He makes mention of the industrious habits of the people and refers to the prodigious quantity of shawls which they manufactured. But in the wake of the Afghan onslaught followed rapine, devastation and religious persecution. The brief rule of the Sikhs was no better and did not improve the condition of the cultivators in any way. The times were unsettled, and the Sikh Governors had neither the time nor the inclination to effect any lasting improvement in the administration. Moorcroft, the first Englishman to visit Kashmir, found in 1824 that everywhere the people were in a most abject condition, "subjected to every kind of extortion and oppression". According to him, not one-sixteenth of the cultivable area was under cultivation. The taxation was exorbitant and corruption was universal. The Kotwal had to pay thirty thousand rupees annually for his appointment, and one can well imagine what the whole administrative system must have been like. A murderer when a Sikh, was punished by a fine of sixteen to twenty rupees. Another visitor, Vigne, who came to Kashmir a decade after, draws almost the same picture as Moorcroft and speaks of whole villages thrown out of cultivation.

The Sikh Government took one-half of the Kharif crop plus four Traks (1 Trak-$5\frac{3}{16}$ seers) per Kharwar (1 Kharwar=16 Traks=83 seers). The village officials got in addition about a Trak per Kharwar. Besides, Nazrana and other taxes and Tambol had to be paid to the Government. The collection was made in kind, and the villages were farmed out. In such circumstances, pressure had to be exercised on the peasants to keep the land in cultivation. They lived on the margin of sustenance and their condition was little better than that of serfs. The Government had the monopoly of grain. About two-thirds of the gross produce was appropriated by the State in one form or the other.

On his assumption of sovereignty, Maharaja Gulab Singh found that there were over 3,000 Jagir grants in Dharmarth and numerous other alienations. The last two Sikh Governors had been very lavish in making these grants. Maharaja Gulab Singh instituted an enquiry, which had the effect of setting aside some of the alienations. The Maharaja also did something to alleviate the misery caused by Begar (forced labour). A number of men was determined in each village for the Begar duty, and every man when on Begar duty was to be paid a Kharwar of rice per month and given food. Another reform was the rationing of rice in the valley.

The shawl industry in Kashmir was so important that a Government Department had been maintained for long to deal with it. Maharaja Gulab Singh re-organised the Department. Before 1833, the duty on shawls was levied at 3 annas per rupee of value. Afterwards a tax of Rs. 96 per annum per shop was fixed and extended to 1,000 shops. Subsequently, the duty was raised to Rs. 120 per shop. The shawl-weavers were grossly underpaid and suffered under a further disability in that it was extremely difficult for them to leave their employers. On 6th June 1847, they struck work and about 4,000 shawl-workers set out for Lahore. The Maharaja promised them redress and recalled them, and in pursuance of this promise, he abolished the system of indenture under which shawl-weavers worked. He further fixed minimum wages for workers, and introduced a system of taxation by which the amount of tax was regulated in accordance with the price of shawls.

Maharaja Gulab Singh was a strong and stern ruler. But as the frontiers were in a disturbed state, most of his energies were spent in consolidating them. He subdued the turbulent tribes on the borders of the State, and established order in his vast territories, which had never been under one ruler before.

In 1851 trouble arose on the Tibetan Frontier over the refusal of the zamindars of Ladakh to allow full transport to certain trade missions from Tibet. The dispute was, however, settled by an agreement between the representatives of the Maharaja and the Dalai Lama.

The loyal co-operation of Maharaja Gulab Singh with

the British Government was a source of great strength to the latter. In 1849, Sardar Chatar Singh Attariwala, who had risen against the British Government, tried to enter Kashmir. The Maharaja opposed him and captured 1,000 rebels, whom he delivered to the Punjab Government. The Maharaja treated in a similar manner Amir Dost Mohammad Khan of Afghanistan and his son.

At the out-break of the Mutiny, Maharaja Gulab Singh called his Council and sent a contingent of 2,000 infantry, 200 Cavalry and 6 guns under the command of his son and heir-apparent, Mian Ranbir Singh Ji. The mutineers who had entered the Jammu territory were delivered to the British Government. The Maharaja died before the Mutiny had been quelled. For the brave part played by the State forces in quelling the mutiny, Maharaja Ranbir Singh, who succeeded his father, was offered a Jagir in Oudh, which he declined declaring that he had acted as a loyal friend and ally of the British and not as a mercenary.

Maharaja Ranbir Singh (*1857—85*).—Eleven years of Dogra rule had witnessed the gradual establishment of order in the State. But Maharaja Ranbir Singh's reign was not without military activity, as the frontier tribes still gave trouble and several expeditions had to be sent against them, which resulted in the subjugation of Gilgit and the adjacent territories.

After the termination of the Indian Mutiny, the Maharaja turned his attention towards retrieving the lost position in Gilgit. In 1860 he sent a force under Colonel Devi Singh, which reduced the fort built by Gauhar Rahman, who had just passed away. Gilgit was reoccupied. The forces then advanced towards Yasin and took it. After the reconquest of Gilgit, Raja Isa Bagdur of Punial, who had incurred the wrath of Gauhar Rahman and sought refuge at the Dogra Court, was re-installed in his old principality. At the time of his reinstalment, he acquired the territory of Ishkoman. In 1863, Yasin was reduced by a force led by Colonel Hoshiara. In 1865, disturbances which originated from Hunza made the occupation of Gilgit difficult again. The ruler of Chitral assisted the insurgents. Reinforcements were sent by the Maharaja under Wazir Zorawar and Colonel Bija Singh. The Darel valley was occupied. The garrison was re-established

at Gilgit. In 1867, Punial was invaded by its enemies from Yasin. But relief was sent from Gilgit and order restored. About this time the valley of Chaprot was occupied by the Hunza Ruler. In 1877, the then ruler of Nagar occupied Chaprot and Chalt, and from that day these areas were held by the Nagar and Kashmir troops. In 1876, Yasin, Kuh-Ghizr and Ishkoman were under the rule of Mehtar Pahlwan Bahadur, who belonged to the ruling dynasty of Chitral and professed allegiance to the Maharaja of Kashmir. But he proved treacherous, and Aman-ul-Mulk was permitted by the Maharaja's Government to incorporate the whole country. He partitioned the districts among Governors, who were given the position of paid Governors under the Maharaja after their severance from Chitral in 1895.

Nevertheless Maharaja Ranbir Singh Ji was essentially a man of peace and devoted himself to the carrying out of administrative reforms. Administration was re-organised by the constitution of Departments. Petition-boxes were set up. Many imposts were abolished. The marriage tax was abolished; the tax on the shawl manufacturers was reduced. Steps were taken to put down infanticide and kidnapping. The Maharaja supervised the drilling of soldiers. A large number of schools was opened. A telegraph system and a postal system were established. Crime and drunkenness were put down with a stern hand. Attempts were made to introduce a system of revenue assessment. The Maharaja started the cultivation of vines at several places. He placed the industry of sericulture on a firm footing. On the whole trade increased. But the shawl trade, which had already suffered owing to the fall of Lucknow, received a very serious set-back after the Franco-German war of 1870. Even the new assessments were considered very high.

In 1872 there occurred a fierce clash between the Shia and the Sunni Muslims in Kashmir. The disturbances were put down, and the Maharaja gave Rs. 3 lakhs to the Shias for relief. The great famine of 1877 followed, when owing to excessive rains much of the harvest was washed away. The misery of the people became unbearable; whole villages were in ruins, fields were deserted and trade became extinct. The calamity marked the end of the old system. During the last five years of Maharaja Ranbir Singh's reign, the assessment of revenue was revised, and the Cart Road connecting Rawalpindi with Srinagar was commenced.

Maharaja Ranbir Singh was a great patron of letters and art. He encouraged research and gathered a good library of Sanskrit and Persian manuscripts. He got a manual on Military Drill prepared in Sanskrit.

The following extract from the Administration Report of the Punjab for 1864-65 will be read with interest: "The reduction of customs effected by His Highness last year has led to a considerable increase in the trade with the adjacent districts in the British territory. The trade with Sialkot is reported to have increased in value from Rs. 1,35,000 to Rs. 1,71,000 per annum, that with Jullundhur and Hoshiarpore, to have more than doubled, chiefly in regard to the items of Saccharine produce and native cloth, in Gujrat there is said to have been a general increase in the trade with Kashmir. The export of silk from Jhelum is stated to exhibit a similar increase and the value of shawl wools and saffron imported into the Kangra district, an increase of Rs. 9,000". In 1867, His Highness decided to apply the rate of 5 per cent. charged for goods in transit from the Punjab to Yarkand to all imports from Central Asia to India, of which the bond was not broken in the State territories. In 1870, a trade treaty was concluded with the British Government. Under its terms, His Highness the Maharaja undertook to forgo all duty on the trade bewteen Central Asia and British India, in return for the same concession made by the Indian Government for goods imported into the State through British India.

In 1872 a mixed court of British and Kashmir officials was set up for the decision of civil suits between European British subjects and their servants on the one hand and the subjects of His Highness the Maharaja on the other. Political relations between the State and British India were conducted through the Punjab Government upto 1877, when the Officer on Special Duty was placed directly under the Government of India. In the Afghan War of 1878-80, the Maharaja sent a contingent of troops and artillery to assist the British Government.

Maharaja Pratap Singh (1885-1925).—Maharaja Ranbir Singh Ji died in 1885 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Maharaja Pratap Singh Ji. After the new Maharaja's accession, a British Resident was appointed in place of the "Officer on Special Duty". A Council was constituted for the adminis-

tration of the State with Raja Sir Amarsingh, K.C.S.I., the Maharaja's younger brother, and two selected officers from the Government of India as members. Raja Sir Amarsingh played a very large part in the administration till his death in 1907. He was keenly interested in the development of the country's resources and in the expansion of trade. From 1891 to 1905, His Highness acted as the President of the State Council.

What is known as the Gilgit Agency assumed great importance in the time of Maharaja Pratap Singh on account of its strategic importance. Beyond the Agency on the West is Chitral and on its North meet the territories of Russia, India, China and Afghanistan. In 1877, a British Officer was stationed as Political Agent at Gilgit. He was withdrawn in 1881; but in 1889 the Agency was re-established. The Agency consists of a part of the Gilgit Wazarat, the Chiefships of Hunza and Nagar, and the Governorships of Punial, Yasin, Kuh-Ghizr and Ishkoman, Hunza and Nagar, separated from each other by a river, are in the extreme north of the Agency. The inhabitants of the former are mostly Maulais and those of the latter are Shias. In 1885, the Kashmir garrisons at Chaprot and Chalt were attacked. When the British Political Agent, Colonel Durand, visited Hunza and Nagar in 1889, the Chiefs made an apparent submission, but they failed to keep the conditions agreed upon. Hostilities broke out and after some fighting, Hunza and Nagar were occupied by a combined force of the British Indian and the Kashmir troops in 1891. The Thum of Nagar was re-instated by His Highness' Government. But the Thum of Hunza fled to Chinese Turkistan, and his half-brother, Safdar Khan, was installed in his place. Sanads were granted by the Maharaja to both the Chiefs, who acknowledged the supremacy of the Maharaja and agreed to pay tribute. Settlements were similarly effected with the Chilasi headmen and with Punial, Yasin, Kuh-Ghizr and Ishkoman.

The Sialkot-Jammu Railway was opened to traffic in 1890. The Jhelum Valley Cart Road, which had been commenced in the time of Maharaja Ranbir Singh Ji, was completed in the early nineties. The construction of the Banihal Cart Road is another achievement of the late Maharaja's reign. It has one advantage over the Jhelum Valley Road; namely, that it is an all-State route, whereas the Jhelum

Valley Road has partly to traverse through British Indian territory. The two routes together with their branch roads form one of the finest systems of mountain-roads in the world.

[A few words about the old routes to Kashmir appear to be necessary here. The Murree route from Deval to Baramulla consisted of eleven marches. Deval could be reached by cart from Rawalpindi. It was usual to take a boat at Baramulla for Srinagar. But even this short journey took more than 24 hours. Then there was the Pir Panjal route. In the reign of Maharaja Ranbir Singh Ji visitors generally used this way. It had been the favourite route of the Mughal Emperors and nobles, and the remnants of the Mughal *Serais* are still to be met with almost at every halting place. The nearest Railway Station for this route is Gujrat. The distance from Gujrat to Bhimber, which was about thirty miles, could be covered by cart. From Bhimber, Srinagar could be reached in 12 marches of 10 to 15 miles each. The high Pir Panjal range had to be crossed on this route. Thana Mandi lay at a distance of 70 miles from Bhimber. A traveller could take the Poonch route from Thana Mandi and complete the journey in 8 marches *via* Uri. This was, however, difficult and not much favoured. There were also the Abbotabad-Muzaffarabad route and the Jammu route. The latter was not then much resorted to, as the supplies were not always abundant. This was the private roadof the Maharajas and could only be used with special permission.]

In 1887, His late Highness requisitioned the services of Mr. Wingate from the Government of India and regular Settlement began. But the real credit must go to Mr. (afterwards Sir) Walter Lawrence who was appointed Settlement Commissioner in 1889, and who brought great sympathy and understanding to bear on his task. The first Settlements, in Jammu and Kashmir were completed within 7 years. The main features of Mr. Lawrence's work which had the complete approval of His late Highness and the State Council were:—

(*a*) The State demand was fixed for 10 years.

(*b*) As a first step towards substitution of payment in cash for payment in kind, the proportion of the latter was so fixed as to cause the

least hardship to the cultivators and maintain the confidence of the city population.

(*c*) The sepoys who attended at harvest to coerce the cultivators were removed.

(*d*) *Begar* in its more objectionable form was abolished, and the cultivators who had abandoned their lands for fear of being impressed into *Begar* were recalled and settled on their lands.

(*e*) Occupancy rights of zamindars in undisputed lands were confirmed.

(*f*) Careful enquiry was made into the status of privileged holders of land. The special rates were continued for the term of the first Settlement, but were made subject to re-assessment. Lands in excess of the sanctioned area were, however, assessed at the ordinary rates, even in the case of privileged holders.

(*g*) Waste lands were entered as *Khalsa*, but preferential right for acquiring such land was granted to *Assamis*.

(*h*) Permanent but non-alienable hereditary occupancy rights were granted to those who accepted the first assessment, so long as the revenue was paid.

(*i*) All land was carefully evaluated on the basis of the next produce, previous collections and the possibility of irrigation.

Elementary education was provided throughout the State. Two first grade colleges and two technical schools, besides nearly 50 secondary schools and over 600 primary schools, were established. Two Zenana hospitals at Srinagar and Jammu and over 60 dispensaries in the Mufassils were opened. Municipalities were established to look after the sanitation and water-supply of the cities. Several irrigation canals were constructed in both the provinces. The Ranbir canal, which is the longest, serves an area of 1,35,450 acres. About

200 tanks were constructed in the *Kandi* Illaqa of Jammu. Electric installations for lighting and supply of power to factories and workshops were erected in Kashmir and at Jammu. A Flood Spill Channel for diverting the waters of the Jhelum at the time of floods was constructed. Dredging operations were conducted below the town of Baramula for removal of silt and other barriers. Scientific Departments were established. The Co-operative movement was introduced.

The assistance rendered to the British Empire in times of emergency and war may also be briefly mentioned. The brilliant services of the Kashmir troops in the Black Mountain, Agror Valley and Tirah expeditions have met with grateful appreciation of the Paramount Power. The contribution of the State during the Great War in man power was the highest (31,000) among all Indian States. The cost of maintaining the troops sent overseas came to Rs. 1,11,00,000. In addition, the State contributed three-fourths of a crore to the War Loan. Battle Honours were won by the State forces in several fronts in East Africa and Palestine.

3. Jammu and Kashmir State today.

In September 1925 His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Maharajadhiraj, Maharaja Harisingh Ji Bahadur, Indar Mahindar, Sipar-i-Saltnati Inglishia, ascended the throne and his career ever since has been a record not only of great achievement, but of great promise. The population of the State is mainly agricultural and as has been stated above; the Settlement of the land-revenue was conducted in the early nineties by Sir (then Mr.) Walter Lawrence and the right of the agriculturists are clearly defined. The term of a Settlement has recently been extended to 40 years. More recently, proprietary rights have been conferred on agriculturists in Kashmir and the Frontier districts, and in those parts of Jammu Province where such rights had previously vested in the State. While granting these proprietary rights to *malguzars*, *assamies* and occupancy tenants under the State, who did not possess them before, His Highness graciously waived the condition of payment of *Nazrana* which in the aggregate was estimated to amount to Rs. 20 lakhs, and *Malikana*, wherever it was charged over and above the land revenue, was also remitted. The grazing tax has been reduced substantially in tracts where grazing facilities were inadequate. The restriction on *Nautor*

(newly broken land) in excess of 20 kanals which existed in the Frontier District of Ladakh has been removed. One of the several boons announced by His Highness on the day of his accession provided that in the case of villages which possessed insufficient or no common land, adjacent State land should be given as village common up to cent. per cent. of the cultivated land. In 1931, remission was made of arrears of revenue prior to 1926, and tenancy rights were granted to *zamindars* who had broken up Government land without permission.

One of the most beneficent measures passed in recent years is the 'Agriculturists' Relief Regulation, which had freed the peasants from the rapacity of money-lenders. Under this Regulation, a debtor can bring his creditors to court for settlement of accounts. The courts are required to disallow interest in excess of the prescribed limit, to see that the total interest does not exceed 50 per cent. of the capital, and to fix instalments on the basis of the reasonable paying capacity of the debtor. The Land Alienation and Right of Prior Purchase Regulations have been passed to prevent the transfer of land belonging to agricultural classes. Agricultural classes have been defined. The Agriculture Department which maintains model farms has done much to introduce improved seeds. A variety of seeds is supplied to *zamindars*. The Entomological section of the Department of Agriculture is fighting the San Jose Scale and other pests. Fruit saplings are distributed and every possible assistance is rendered to orchardists by the Department. Spraying of plants in private and Government orchards has been conducted on a very wide scale. A Plant and Crop Regulation has been enacted, and Advisory Boards have been set up in different areas to enforce the provision of this Regulation. As a result of these activities, fruit-growing has in recent years received a great impetus, and pears and apples, the principal fruits of the Kashmir valley, are exported in large quantities. The saffron of Kashmir, though cultivated only in a small area, is very widely known.

Co-operative Credit Societies have been established throughout the State. The working capital is about 1 crore. The societies include those for consolidation of holdings, better living, education and marketing of agricultural produce. The societies are financed by 14 Central Banks with a working capital amounting to Rs. 33·59 lakhs.

The Town Area and Village Sanitation Regulation was passed in 1933 and local committees have been set up at various places. A number of Panchayats have been set up in Kashmir and Jammu under a Department of Rural Reconstruction and Panchayats, recently established. The Veterinary Department has been strengthened with a view to improving the condition of livestock. A Cattle Breeding and Horse and Mule Breeding Scheme has been drawn up under the advice of a Veterinary Expert and is being enforced.

To obtain reliable information as a preliminary to the launching of improvement schemes, village economic surveys have been started by the Rural Development Department and to begin with a lumpsum allotment was sanctioned for rural uplift work. Among the works executed are the construction of village lanes and roads and reservoirs, the repairing of bridges and wells, the sinking of tube wells and other wells, the cleaning, fencing and covering of springs and the provision of bathing places and latrines. The villagers have shown their appreciation of this work of village improvement, and have contributed in cash and voluntary labour to the carrying out of these schemes. The Panchayats which number 117 have shouldered the responsibility for the proper maintenance and upkeep of the works executed. Radio sets have already been supplied to 24 centres to provide amusement to the villagers. Campaigns for cleanliness and adult education are being conducted. During the last year 24 village uplift committees were set up. As many as 4,244 cases were dealt with by village Panchayats as against 350 of the previous year.

The State forests are extensive and cover over 10,000 square miles of the area of the State. The principal species of timber are *deodar*, blue pine and fir. The forests yield an income of about half a crore of rupees annually to the State, besides providing employment for thousands of villagers.

A survey of the mineral resources of the State is being conducted. The most noteworthy of the minerals discovered in the State are bauxite, coal, lignite, Fuller's earth, Kaolin, slate, zinc, copper, and talc. The possibility of the existence of gold in the Frontier District is being investigated. There are also indications of oil being found in Ramnagar and Kotli Tehsils.

One of the chief industries in the State is the Silk Industry which is a Government concern. The Silk filature in Srinagar is the largest of its kind in the world. The industry in India, however, is passing through hard times on account of competition by the Japanese and Canton silk. A special quality of raw silk has been produced in Kashmir, which can favourably compete with silk produced anywhere else. It is interesting to note that the rearing of cocoons for silk provides employment for thousands of homes in the villages, exclusive of the labour that finds employment in the factories themselves. The Kashmir Silk Foctory also produces about 22,000 ounces of local seed for rearing.

A Department of Industries with a special statistical section was established to develop and foster industries in the State. The chief among the industries so far started are a Match Factory and a Santonin Factory. A sheep breeding expert, professor A. F. Barker of Leeds University, was invited to the State in 1931 to report on the possibilities of sheep-breeding and wool-growing in the State. As a result of recommendations made in his report, a loan of Rs. 80,000 has been advanced to establish a Woollen Industry. Sanction has also been given to the establishment of a Research and Commercial Sheep-breeding Farm at Banihal by Mr. R. C. Haksar, M.Sc., in conjunction with Government, to develop the sheep-breeding and wool-growing industry in the State. The Farm has two sections: a research section and a commercial section. The commercial section has been organised on the basis of a private limited company. The research work is being conducted in accordance with Professor Barker's recommendations, with particular reference to (*a*) intensive in-breeding experiments; (*b*) cross-breeding experiments with rams of particular foreign breeds; (*c*) special breeding experiments for the production of better carpet wool, and the development of breeds by in-breeding of finer under-cots; and (*d*) pasturage experiments. For purposes of research work, the Government have undertaken to subsidise the farm to the extent of Rs. 72,000 spread over a period of 6 years.

Subsidies are being paid to carpet industries in the State in the interest of local labour as well as to preserve an ancient industry. It should be noted that high-class carpets are manufactured in Kashmir and exported to Europe and America.

Among other industries which have been recently started or are being started with Government assistance mention may be made of apiculture, pottery works, chemical and soap industries, sports goods manufacture, and silk-weaving. Cottage industries like Gabba making are fostered and encouraged.

Besides starting and fostering new industries, His Highness' Government have turned their attention recently to the development of the tourist traffic. A programme of providing more amenities to tourists, increasing the attractiveness of places of interest, and extending the roads is being worked. A Visitors' Bureau is maintained for providing facilities to visitors, whose number is increasing every year. Such increase means flow of money into the State, which must directly benefit the manufacturer.

An Exhibition of the arts and crafts of Kashmir has been held at Srinagar annually since 1929. The exhibition provides an opportunity for the consumer and the producer to come face to face. The exhibits include silver-ware, woollens, embroidered goods, carpets, willow-works, silks, paper-machie, wood-carving, etc. Great improvement has been noticed in the design and the workmanship of these and other articles since the Exhibition was instituted. The popularity of the Exhibition may be judged from the fact that the demand for stalls is outstripping the supply, and the sales of the exhibitors increase year by year.

In a mountainous country like Kashmir, the problem of communications is very important. His Highness' Government spend annually about Rs. 25 lakhs on works of public utility. The Jhelum Valley Road links Srinagar with Rawalpindi, and the Banihal Road connects it with Jammu, which in turn is connected with the railway system of India. The two roads are about 400 miles in length, and a considerable portion of the expenditure on public works is utilised in maintaining them in good repair. Seven canals irrigating an area of 1,20,000 acres are maintained by the Government. Of these the Zainagir Canal, which is 45 miles long was completed in 1933 at an expenditure of Rs. 10 lakhs. This canal irrigates 9,200 acres. The construction of a tunnel at Banihal which, it is expected, will keep the Banihal Road open throughout the year is under consideration. The capital cities are linked with a number of towns by telegraph lines and telephones.

Bridle Roads connect Srinagar with the frontier districts of Gilgit and Ladakh. Internal village communications have been improved. Two bridges, one over the Chenab at Akhnur and the other over the Tawi at Jammu have been built at a cost of about Rs. 8 lakhs. The bridge at Akhnur is believed to have the largest unsupported span (450 ft.) in India.

The Jammu-Suchetgarh Railway, which is about 17 miles in length, is so far the only railway in the State. But motor lorry services connect all the districts and important towns, except those in the Frontier, with one another. A survey is being conducted for linking Jammu with Akhnur by rail, with a view to developing the timber trade and exploiting mines near Reasi. An ærodrome has been constructed near Srinagar and the construction of another near Jammu is under contemplation. The establishment of a regular Air Service between Delhi and Lahore and Srinagar is being considered.

The number of Medical institutions in the State today is 86. Two hospitals are meant exclusively for females: the Diamond Jubilee Zenana Hospital, Srinagar and the King Edward Memorial Hospital, Jammu. There are five travelling dispensaries, including two exclusively meant for females, in addition to a special travelling dispensary for the hill tracts of Jammu Province for treatment of venereal diseases. In recent years, the Medical Department has been strengthened by the addition of a number of doctors trained in Great Britain at Government expense. Special arrangements exist for the treatment of eye, ear, nose, and throat diseases, and for the treatment and prevention of Tuberculsosis. There are two tuberculosis dispensaries, one in Jammu and another in Srinagar, a sanatorium at Tangmarg: and two hospitals, one at Jammu and one at Srinagar, which are under the charge of an officer trained in England. A sum of over Rs. 1,24,000 was allotted out of His Majesty King George V's Silver Jubilee Fund for the expansion of the Tuberculosis Department. The Government have further sanctioned an additional recurring grant of Rs. 23,000. Anti-plague operations have been successfully conducted in Jammu, with the result that the province has been free from plague during the last four years. In 1935 cholera broke out in Kashmir, but its progress was arrested by mass inoculation. About twelve lakhs of

inoculations (which is believed to be the record for any country in the world) were performed.

The Government has recently sanctioned the construction of new hospitals on up-to-date and modern lines. To begin with, a grant of rupees two lakhs has been sanctioned for the construction of the Saddar Hospital, Jammu.

In order to encourage indigenous systems of medicines as also to provide medical relief at a low cost, His Highness' Government have sanctioned a 5-year programme of expansion of a scheme to subsidise Allopathic, Ayurvedic and Unani practitioners to settle down for practice in rural areas. An allotment of Rs. 20,000 has been made in the budget to provide for the subsidising of 40 practitioners, and the opening of as many new centres of medical relief in areas where such relief is not available at present. In each of the three subsequent years, it is proposed to add 3 Allopathic and 6 Ayurvedic and Unani practitioners at an approximate cost of Rs. 5,000 each year. At the end of 5 years, there will thus be in existence 70 subsidised dispensaries under qualified practitioners in the rural areas which are not served by the regular dispensaries.

His Highness is a keen reformer. Soon after his accession, and before the Sarda Act was passed in British India, the Infant Marriage Regulation was enacted, which fixed the minimum marriageable age for boys and girls at 18 and and 14 respectively. A Hindu Widows' Re-marriage Regulation was also passed to remove the legal disabilities on the remarriageof widows among Hindus. A Regulation has been enacted and several other measures adopted for the prevention of trafficking in women. Village officials have been made responsible for prevention of, and assistance in the detection of, kidnapping or abduction. Recently the cities have been cleared of brothels under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women Regulation. His Highness was one of the first among Indian rulers to take steps for the uplift of the depressed classes. Orders were passed early in 1931 for throwing open all public schools and wells to the "untouchables". Two years later, all the State temples were thrown open to these people. Special scholarships are provvided in the Budget for the Harijans.

The Compulsory Primary Education Regulation which was passed in 1930 made Primary Education for boys compulsory in the Municipal and Notified Areas. Elementary and secondary education is practically free. Liberal aid is given to institutions started by the public and scholarships are granted on an extensive scale. The number of educational institutions in the State including Technical schools is about 1,500. Nearly 32 per cent. boys and 6 per cent. girls of the school-going age were at school last year. During the last three years, the number of boys receiving education has increased by about 6,000, which includes about 3,000 Muslims. During the same period, the number of girls receiving education rose by over 1,000. The number of students reading in the two colleges at Srinagar and Jammu rose from 1,247 in 1989-90 to 1913 in 1994-95. It is of interest to note that a number of girls are receiving education in the colleges.

Following the publication of the Report of the Wardha Education Committee, His Highness' Government appointed an Educational Re-organisation committee with the Director of Education, an eminent educationist who has served on the Wardha committee, as Chairman, and with Dr. Zakir Hussain, the Chairman of the Wardha Committee as one of the members. The Committee was required to examine the suitability and adequacy of the present system of Primary and Secondary Education and to make recommendations for bringing it into closer touch with the needs of the people. This Committee submitted an *interim* Report, which is being implemented. At the last Budget, a sum of Rs. 13,200 was allotted for several schemes under this Report. Basic schools have already been started. An Adult Education Office has been established, and about 200 centers for adult education have already been started. An Adult Education Day was celebrated in the last autumn. A Refresher Course, to which distinguished educationists from outside were invited, was held in September last. Many Libraries have also been opened.

Among other reforms, mention should be made of the order defining the term "State Subject". All ordinary appointments in the State are reserved for State subjects. The State subjects enjoy preference in the matter of grant of contracts and in other matters. A number of qualified young men of the State have been trained at Government expense in different departments of administration and technical

work, and have been given suitable appointments. The most far-reaching reforms under this policy of association of the subjects with the administration, however, are: (1) the freedom of press, speech and association, and (2) the establishment of a representative Assembly with a non-official majority. About 30 newspapers are in existence in the State to-day. The Press laws in the State are modelled on the British Indian Press laws. The Praja Sabha consists of 75 members with an elected majority. The Sabha has its own elected Deputy President and four Parliamentary Secretaries selected from its non-official members. Its powers have been recently enlarged. It has extensive powers and can legislate for all persons, for all courts and for all places and things within the State. This is of course subject to the over-riding and certifying powers of His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur. The members have the right of interpellation and of moving resolutions and bills. Demands for budget grants have been made subject to the votes of the House. Further all legislation regarding taxes has been placed within the purview of the Sabha. Among the Regulations passed by it mention may be made of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women Regulation, Village Panchayat Regulation, State Aid to Industries Regulation, Government Aid to Agriculture and Land Improvement Regulation, and the Right of Prior Purchase Regulation. Among the resolutions passed by the Assembly and accepted by the Government, mention may be made of resolutions regarding supply of water to the *Kandi* tracts; the adoption of measures to save Hamirpur Sidhar *illaqa* from erosion caused by the vagaries of the river Chenab; construction of certain roads; raising of the taxable income to Rs. 2,000; appointment of a committee to enquire into unemployment; and appointment of a committee to enquire into the prevention of alleged corruption. The Sabha has constituted standing committees for Finance, Industries, Public Health, Agriculture, Co-operation and Education.

A properly constituted High Court of Judicature was established in March 1928 with a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges. The High Court is the final court of appeal. The laws prevalent in the State are modelled on British Indian laws, and great care is exercised in selecting law graduates as the presiding officers of courts in the State.

In 1931 His Highness' Government appointed a com-

mission with Sir (then Mr.) B. J. Glancy as President to inquire into the alleged grievances of different sections of the people, and make recommendations for the removal of those that were found genuine. One of the most important recommendations of the Commission related to appointments to Government services. As a result of the action taken, the percentage of under-represented communities, particularly Muslims, in Government services, both in the gazetted and non-gazetted ranks, has considerably increased.

Chapter II.—1. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The important changes that took place in the administration during the financial year 1994-95 are, briefly stated, as follows:—

1. Mr. K. N. Knox, Revenue Minister, proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement with effect from the 1st of November 1937, making over charge to Sir Lal Gopal Mukerji, Judicial Minister.

2. Two posts of Ministers were retrenched and the portfolios were re-arranged among the remaining four Ministers.

3. Major General Nawab Khusro Jung, Hazur Minister, proceeded on 3 month's privilege leave and the portfolios of which he was in charge were distributed as a temporary measure amongst the remaining Ministers.

4. Sir Lal Gopal Mukerji Kt., Law and Revenue Minister, resigned the office of the President of the Praja Sabha on the 13th November 1937, and Mr. Justice K. L. Kichlu was appointed in his place.

5. On Sir Lal Gopal Mukerji's retirement from Government service, Major General Janak Singhji was appointed to officiate in his place as Law and Revenue Minister.

Selection Board.—A sum of Rs. 73,200 was provided for the year under report to meet the commitments as they stood at the beginning of the year for fresh scholarships and other miscellaneous charges. The provision had subsequently to be supplemented by an extra grant amounting to Rs. 7,000 on account of deputation of two Muslims for Superior Forest Service Course. The provision for scholarships stood at Rs. 80,200 for the year 1994-95.

No new foreign scholarship was granted during the year under report; while the following fresh Indian scholarships were sanctioned: three for Veterinary Science, three for Agriculture, two for Post Graduate studies, two for training in Unani and Ayurvedic system of Medicine, four for study for M.B.,B.S., one for a woman student for training as a Sub-Assistant Surgeon and one for local training in the art of printing.

A Government stipendiary under training in Dyeing and Printing at the Government Institute Cawnpore was given one year's extension in his period of training with an increased scholarship to enable him to receive practical training at a Mill in Bombay.

Besides the above scholarships, His Highness' Government deputed two Muslims for Superior Forest Service Course at Dehra Dun at a cost of Rs. 7,000 per annum.

Laons.—A lumpsum provision of Rs. 25,000 was made in the Budget for 1994-95 for grant of loans to persons desirous of prosecuting advanced studies or undergoing advanced or special training in India or abroad. Three loans for foreign training in forestry, chemistry and mathematics and one for Indian training in higher accounts were granted during the year.

Board of Censors.—The Deputy Chief Secretary to Government (Publicity Department) continued to act as Honorary Secretary to the Board of Film Censors. The Board, which is also the Licensing Authority, consists of the Chief Secretary to Government (Chairman), the Governors of Jammu and Kashmir Provinces, the Senior Superintendents of Police Jammu and Kashmir Provinces, and two non-official members, one from each Province. Among other functions entrusted to the Board are (1) the examination of films and advertising matter with a view to their certification as suitable for public exhibition, (2) consideration of representations from film importers or their authorised agents or from the public in respect of the Board's decision and (3) examination of representations relating to a film already certified as suitable for public exhibition.

Close watch was kept on the cinema halls in the State and defects were pointed out and got removed from time to

time through the Managers of these halls, in order to ensure safety of the public as well as that of the cinema-going people.

A Bombay Film Company called the Bhavani Productions which was permitted in 1937 to shoot a film entitled the "Daughter of Himalayas" in the State, completed the film during the year under report and exhibited it before the Board of Censors at a special show at Srinagar. The Board approved the film as suitable for public exhibition and issued a certificate to this effect.

Press and Publicity.—The number of newspapers printed and published in the State during the year was about 30, including four journals and one daily. The number of printing presses rose to about two dozen. Most of the papers were published in Urdu and issued weekly. The year witnessed the coming on the Statute Book of an amendment to the the Jammu and Kashmir State Press and Publications Regulation—an amendment on the lines of the Criminal Law Amendment Act passed by the Central Legislative Assembly of the Government of India in 1935, so far as it relates to the control of objectionable writings in the Press. The amendment provides against the publication of matter inciting to or encouraging murder or violence or spreading class or communal hatred.

While introducing the amendment in the Praja Sabha, the Prime Minister observed: that "the idea of passing the enactment was not to put any fetters on the press, but simply to pull up its tone and build up a clean and healthy Press in the State." Special care was taken by the Government through the Publicity Department to keep the Press informed in time of all the steps the Government were taking in regard to the nation-building, beneficent measures, and public utility works and other important matters. About a hundred press notes and communiques were issued during the year. With a view to keeping the journalists in closer touch with the Publicity Department, a "Press Room" was opened in the Secretariat at Srinagar.

Distinguished Guests.

The following Princes and distinguished guests visited

Jammu and Kashmir in the year 1994-95.

Kashmir.—

1. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Jodhpur.
2. Her Highness Shree Maharani Sahiba of Jodhpur.
3. Her Highness Shree Maharani Ji of Jaipur.
4. Her Highness Shree Maharani Ji Sahiba II, Jaipur.
5. Her Highness Shree Maharani Sahiba, Rewa.
6. Maharaj Shree Ajitsinghji of Jodhpur.
7. Shree Maharaj Kumars Sahibs of Jaipur.

Jammu.—

1. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Jodhpur.
2. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Jaipur.

2. POLITICAL SITUATION.

At the Jammu session of the Muslim Conference held on the 26th and 27th of March 1938, under the presidentship of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, an attempt was made to change its name into "National Conference". A resolution to this effect, though moved, was not passed: but among those that were, were resolutions to the effect that the Government should grant representatoin in the public services to Muslims in proportion to their population in the State, and that the Government should remove the grievance of the Muslims in regard to the alleged disabilities involved in the forfeiture of the ancestral property of persons who being born Hindus lost on conversion to Islam their right to inherit their share of ancestral property. Another resolution was passed condemning the British policy in Palestine. At about the same time a member of the Muslim Conference party moved a resolution in the Praja Sabha to the effect that representation of the different communities in the State service should be proportionate to their population in the State.

This resolution was, amongst others, vehemently opposed by Pandit Jia Lal Kilam and was defeated by a majority of votes.

At the same session of the Muslim Conference, among other speeches of an inflammatory character, the speech made by Mohammed Akbar of Mirpur stood out as being not only highly inflammatory but also seditious. Mohammad Akbar was, accordingly, prosecuted for sedition on the 15th of April 1938 and convicted by the Sessions Judge of Jammu under Section 124-A, Ranbir Penal Code, and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine. Mohammad Akbar preferred an appeal in the High Court against the conviction.

Meanwhile the elections to the Praja Sabha took place, and of the candidates put forward by the Muslim Conference, 20 were returned. The elections were run and the candidates returned purely on the Muslim Conference ticket. The speeches made during the election campaign by the Muslim Conference candidates and their supporters were a series of deliberate vilifications of the Government and Government officers. One notable event in connection with the elections was the failure of Pt. Jialal Kilam, a candidate for one of the Kashmiri Pandit seats, to be returned to the Praja Sabha. This resulted in a breach in the ranks of the Kashmiri Pandits, a small minority supporting Pt. Jialal Kilam and the great majority supporting the successful candidate, Pandit Shiv Narayan Fotedar, the President of the Sanatan Dharma Young Men's Association of Srinagar. On his defeat, Pt. Jialal Kilam issued a poster in which he announced that as his own community had repudiated him, he for his part repudiated the community and would in future join hands with other organisations outside his community. To give point to his declaration, he began *pourparlers* with the Muslim Conference.

Mohammad Akbar's appeal was heard by the High Court and his conviction was upheld, though his sentence was reduced. The High Court delivered its judgment on 24th August 1938. The pronouncement of the judgment provided the excuse for the commencement of an agitation for which the Muslim Conference had been preparing for some time. A few Kashmiri Pandits, including Messrs Jialal Kilam and Kashyap Bandhu who had difference with their own community joined it, as also Budh Singh, a Sikh malcontent. Meet-

ings were held at which speakers and members of the audience repeated in a chorus the passages in Mohammad Akbar's utterance which had been held to be seditious by the highest court in the State, and incited their listeners to hold similar meetings all over the State and shout out the same passages from every platform. These tactics compelled the District Magistrate of Srinagar to issue an order under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting the holding of meetings of a political character within the municipal limits of Srinagar. The protagonists of the agitation first conformed to the letter of the order by holding a meeting on 28th August 1938 at Hazratbal, an important Muslim shrine situated just outside the municipal limits. At this meeting very inflammatory speeches were made. The very next day a meeting was held in defiance of the District Magistrate's orders within the municipal limits of Srinagar. The holding of this meeting left no choice for the authorities but to take action under the law and to arrest those who committed a breach of the law. The Muslim Conference thereupon organised demonstrations in the city and at various places in the Mufassil. Large processions paraded the streets shouting objectionable and filthy slogans and obstructing the traffic. When asked to disperse, they refused and in certain cases pelted the police mercilessly with stones. In the district of Maisuma in Srinagar city, the pelting was done from the houses lining the street on either side and the police on entering the houses to arrest the stone throwers found collections of stones and other missiles in the rooms overlooking the road. The number of policemen injured by pelting was 68.

In spite of the fact that on some occasions the police had to make *lathi* charges on the crowds, no injuries of serious character resulted from any of these charges, the intention and the orders being that the *lathi* charge should be such that while the mob was compelled to disperse, care should be taken that no avoidable injury was caused to anyone. On the other hand, not only were injuries inflicted on the police but a serious attack was made on the car which was taking the Prime Minister and two other Ministers from office to their residences. Though the Prime Minister's car was piloted by a Police lorry, it was stoned by the mob, its glasses were broken, its mud-guards were damaged and one man, who later on was found to be a professional motor driver, jumped on the running board with the object possibly of switching off the en-

gine. The driver of the Prime Minister's car with commendable presence of mind, however, drove on; and the man, who by this time was clinging to the front bumper and invisible to those sitting in the car, was dragged for some distance with the car until on signal from some one on the road side the car was stopped and the man was extricated. It was found that he had received serious injuries due to the dragging. He was then taken to the hospital.

The intense phase of the agitation did not last more than a few days as the people, Hindus and Muslims, were in reality not in sympathy with it, there being no ostensible reason why it should have been launched except that the leading spirits of the Muslim Conference and some of their friends, seeing their influence waning, made a desperate bid to work up a commotion to focus public attention on themselves. In Srinagar and in the district towns they depended mainly on the unruly elements which are to be found in every city and town, but the Government succeeded in rounding these people up under the provisions of Notification No. L-19 and placing them under temporary detention, after which they were either released or tried for specific offences. The total number of temporary detentions was 157, and the total number of convictions under the law was 422. Two of the persons wanted by the Kashmir Police in connection with the agitation, namely Ghulam Mohammad Bakhshi and Prem Nath Dhar, absconded and went to the Punjab, where, in conjunction with persons who for their own reasons wish to keep the so-called Kashmir issue alive, they started a campaign of misrepresentation in the British Indian newspapers.

A printed poster entitled the 'National Demand' was issued in Srinagar on 1st September 1938. When the poster came to the notice of His Highness' Government, they issued the following communique:—

"A printed poster issued in Srinagar on 1st September 1938 and entitled *The National Demand* with ten names printed as those of its signatories has come to the notice of His Highness' Government. His Highness' Government presume that copies of the poster have been broadcast and published in various parts of the country and therefore they desire, in view of the possibility that the present agitation may in the public mind be con-

nected with the issue of the so-called *National Demand* for a "Ministry responsible to the Jammu and Kashmir Legislature" to make the following statement with reference to the actual facts of the case:—

For some time past certain persons have been indulging in scurrilous and untrue attacks on the Government and certain officers of the Government and delivering speeches of an objectionable character. One of these, Mohammad Akbar of Mirpur, was prosecuted on the 5th April 1938 in the court of the Sessions Judge, Jammu under Section 124-A of the Ranbir Penal Code for delivering a seditious speech. The Sessions Judge convicted him on 16th June 1938 and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100. An appeal was lodged in the High Court where the conviction was upheld on 24th August 1938 but the sentence was reduced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 25 fine. Immediately after this, Mohammad Abdullah Sheikh and his associates expressed the intention of repeating the offence under section 124-A in spite of the judgment of the High Court, and exhorted the public to repeat from public platforms at different places and at different times, passages from the speech of Mohammad Akbar held by the High Court to be seditious. This was on the 25th of August. Meanwhile the campaign of vilification was going on and His Highness' Government issued a Press Communique on the 27th August in which, with reference to this campaign and to the publicly expressed threat of defiance of law on an organised scale, they said that the District Magistrate had felt himself compelled to issue an order under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting within the municipal limits of Srinagar the holding of all meetings and processions of a political character for a period of one month. It was added that His Highness' Government regretted that this action should have been forced upon the authorities and a hope was expressed that it would be realised that there was no other alternative course available to the District Magistrate, if he was to discharge his functions not merely of maintaining respect for the law but of preventing breaches of it by persons

misled by incitements to defy the law and the resultant disturbance to public tranquility and loss and suffering to individuals. The Communique concluded by stating that while the authorities in charge of law and order must and will take adequate measures against those who abuse liberty of speech and liberty of the Press, they have no desire to maintain the temporary restraints on such liberty which they find it necessary to impose, for a longer period than is absolutely essential, nor to interfere with any lawful and peaceful propaganda for bringing the different communities in the State on to a common political platform or for asking for further constitutional reforms.

The order under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, had been issued by the District Magistrate on the 26th of August and was applicable within the municipal limits of Srinagar. On Sunday the 28th, a meeting was held at Hazratbal, which is just outside the municipal limits of Srinagar. At that meeting the audience present was incited to defy the law openly. On the 29th, a meeting was held within the municipal limits of Srinagar in defiance of the orders promulgated under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code. In consequence of this defiance of the order, Mohammad Abdullah Sheikh and six others were arrested on that date. Since then meetings have been held and processions taken out in various parts of the city and in the districts where the offence has been repeated and in consequence arrests have been made, and in certain cases the unlawful assemblies had to be dispersed by the use of slight force. It may be mentioned that notswithstanding the protestations of the agitators, the mobs are violent, the Prime Minister's car has been attacked and damaged; stones are thrown at Police officers and Magistrates and only last night over 20 Policemen were injured—some seriously; indecent and scurrilous slogans are uttered by little boys who go about in processions, and batches of women from one or two mohallas in the city are brought out to parade streets and lanes in the Amirakadal area shouting similar scurrilous and indecent slogans. In spite of the provocations given, the Magistrates and the Police are showing patience in dealing with the violent and unruly mobs which collect and the processions which are formed with the express purpose of defying law and

order and by repeating the passages in the speech held to be seditious by the High Court, bringing that court into contempt. His Highness' Government desire to publish these facts for general information, lest the publication of the poster may mislead some people, not knowing the real conditions in the State and the position and antecedents of the signatories to the so called *National Demand* as also of the parties and organisations in the State, into thinking that the action taken by the Government has any connection whatever with suppressing a move for constitutional advance or for bringing the various communities on to a common political platform ".

The Budget session of the Praja Sabha began on the 7th September 1938. A majority among the members of the Muslim Conference Group in the Sabha staged a walk-out, on the plea of what they called the repressive policy of the Government. The business of the Sabha, however, proceeded as usual.

In June 1938, the Kashmir Motor Association and the Rawalpindi Motor Union submitted a statement of grievances which they urged the Government to redress. The Kashmir Motor Association submitted an application to the Prime Minister asking him to grant them an opportunity to discuss their representation with them. As a result of this discussion certain orders were passed which satisfied the Association, but unfortunately the Rawalpindi Union had apparently not been consulted by the Kashmir Association when they asked for the interview. The Rawalpindi Union feeling that it had been left out in the cold, gave expression to its dissatisfaction by delcaring a motor strike on the Rawalpindi-Kohala Road. The traffic between the Punjab and Kashmir, however, continued as usual on the Banihal Cart Road and the Srinagar-Kohala and Srinagar-Abbotabad Roads, but considerable obstruction was caused by the strikers on the Punjab side of the Srinagar-Rawalpindi Road. In a few days, however, it became evident that the public opinion was generally against the strike, and the Rawalpindi Motor Union grown wiser by experience submitted an application to His Highness' Government enumerating a number of matters on which they wanted redress and asking for an interview with the Prime Minister. The interview was granted and as regards the matters to be settled, the Rawal-

pindi Motor Union were told what they already knew quite well that the main items in their representation had been dealt with in connection with the representation made by the Kashmir Motor Union and orders had been passed on them. Thereupon the Rawalpindi Motor Union also called off the strike which was wholly infructuous and uncalled for after the orders passed by His Highness' Government on the Kashmir Motor Association's representation, and was only instituted by the Rawalpindi Union authorities to save face.

Residency.—Lieut-Colonel J. W. Thomson Glover, C.B.E., Resident in Kashmir, relinquished the charge of his office during the course of the year and was succeeded by Lieut.-Col. Severn Williams, O.B.E., who held the officiating charge of the post of Resident until the arrival in October of Lieut.-Colonel D. M. S. Fraser, C.I.E., the permanent Resident. The relations with the Residency and the Government of India remained cordial as in the past.

3. PRAJA SABHA.

During the year 938, two sessions of the Praja Sabha were held, one at Jammu in the months of March-April and the other at Srinagar in the months of September-October.

A. The Jammu Session.

The Jammu session of the Praja Sabha commenced on 16th March 1938 and concluded on 2nd April 1938. The total number of working days was 12, out of which 4 were allotted for the disposal of official business and 8 for non-official business. On the 24th of March, the House passed a condolence resolution on the sad demise of the late Maharaja Sir Bhupindar Singh Ji of Patiala and adjourned for the day as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased ruler.

Government Business.—The following 2 money bills were placed before the House for consideration under Section 39 of Regulation No. 1 of 1991:—

1. The Stamp Amendment Bill.

2. A Bill to regulate the levy of taxes on public roads and bridges.

Regarding the first Bill, no questions were asked, nor was any resolution tabled. The Secretary of the Praja Sabha was directed to make a report to the Government accordingly. With regard to the second Bill, six resolutions were tabled of which two were defeated. The amendments proposed through these resolutions and passed by the House were communicated to the Government for further action. Besides the above. five more official bills which had emerged from the Select Committees were considered and passed by the House. These are as under:—

1. The Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill.
2. The Wireless Telegraphy Bill.
3. The Tenancy (Amendment) Bill.
4. The Limitation Bill.
5. The Jammu and Kashmir Alienation of Land Regulation Bill.

A fresh Bill namely "The Press and Publications Amendment Bill" was introduced by the Government during this Session. It was passed by the House after a lengthy discussion, during which the members of the Conference Party staged a walk-out by way of protest.

Non-official Bills.—The total number of non-official bills brought before the House was ten as shown below:—

1. The Food Control Regulation Amendment Bill.
2. The Agriculturists' Relief Regulation Amendment Bill.
3. The Rum Rasum Bill.
4. The Agriculturists' Relief Regulation Amendment Bill.
5. The Usurious Loans Amendment Bill.
6. The Shariat Bill.

7. A Bill to prevent unnecessary expenditure on funeral ceremonies.

8. A Bill to amend Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Regulation.

9. The Public Subscription Bill.

10. The Infant Marriage Prevention Regulation (Amendment) Bill.

Bill No. 1 was passed by the House, while the report of the Select Committee on bill No. 2 was presented to the House, but further motion was disallowed for want of notice. The 2 bills at No. 4 and 5 could not be proceeded with, as the non-official member-in-charge was absent on 26th March 1938, when these bills were to be taken up. The motions for eliciting public opinion on the Rum Rasum Bill and the Shariat Bill were passed by the House. Nos. 7 and 9 were not introduced by the member-in-charge. Leave to introduce No. 8 was granted, while it was refused in the case of No. 10.

2. *Non-official Resolutions.*—The total number of non-official resolutions which came out successful in the ballot was 50. Out of this number 40 resolutions lapsed for want of time and one was disallowed by the President. Of the remaining 9 which were moved, one was talked out and another defeated while 4 were withdrawn by the movers with the permission of the House. The following three resolutions were passed:—

(1) This Praja Sabha recommends to the Council that export duty be remitted on agricultural produce.

(2) This Praja Sabha recommends to the Council that the salraries of the inferior servants be increased.

(3) This Praja Sabha recommends to the Council that the construction of a bridge over Nullah Ujh on the Kathua-Jammu Road be taken up at an early date.

Questions.—The total number of questions asked during the Session was 757.

Dissolution of the first Praja Sabha.—After the prorogation of the Jammu Session on 2nd April 1938, His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur was pleased to issue the following command which brought about the dissolution of the first Praja Sabha:—

"In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 18 of Regulation No. I of 1991 and in modification of Order dated 4th October 1937, His Highness commands that the Jammu and Kashmir Praja Sabha do stand dissolved with effect from 15th April 1938, that is to say that the term of office of all the elected members and of all the non-elected members other than State Councillors do expire on the said date".

B. The General Election.

The General Election to the second Praja Sabha was held on 31st May 1938, and despite the fact that the electoral rolls had to be prepared afresh and a large increase in the number of voters had taken place, the election passed off quietly and no untoward event took place either during the course of voting or at the time of announcement of election results.

C. Srinagar Session.

The first Session of the Second Praja Sabha opened at Srinagar on 7th September 1938, and concluded on the 5th October 1938.

On the opening day of this session, the newly elected and nominated members took the oath of allegiance after which Mian Ahmad Yar, the leader of the Conference Party, rose to make a statement that as protest against the repressive policy of the Government his party would not participate in the proceedings. The members of the party present in the House staged a walk-out, and with the exception of two elected members from Poonch, the remaining members of the party did not attend for the remaining period of the Session.

This session was a record session so far as the legislative work was concerned, as will be evident from the number of bills brought forward by the Government and the non-official members. There were 12 lengthy official bills of important nature and 34 non-official bills.

(*a*) *Government Legislation.*—Under Section 39 of Regulation I of 1991, 2 bills to amend the Income Tax Regulation were placed before the House for consideration, but as no question was asked nor was any resolution moved, a report to that effect was submitted to the Council.

In addition to the above, the Government brought forward the following 12 bills:—

1. A Bill to introduce the Law of Sale of Goods.

2. A Bill to amend the Transfer of Property Regulation No. 42 of 1977.

3. A Bill to amend certain enactments in consequence of the amendments proposed in the Transfer of Property Regulation of 1977.

4. A Bill to enact the Law of Partnership.

5. A Bill to amend the Ancient Monuments Regulation No. 5 of 1907.

6. A Bill to amend the Kashmir Valley Embankment Regulation of 1992.

7. A Bill to provide for the Improvement of Live Stock.

8. A Bill to repeal certain Enactments.

9. A Bill to amend certain Expressions.

10. A Bill to provide for regulation of the business of Insurance.

11. A Bill to consolidate, amend and re-enact the Jammu and Kashmir Land Revenue Regulation.

12. A Bill to amend the Tenancy Regulation.

All the aforesaid Bills were referred to Select Committees.

Non-official Legislation.—Out of 34 Bills on the Order Paper, 20 could not be moved owing to the absence of the Conference Party members, who had given notice thereof. Of the remaining 14 Bills, 4 were withdrawn by the members concerned, one was not moved and one was held to be out of order. Of the 8 Bills that came up before the House, two namely: (1) The Kar-i-Sarkar Rules Repeal Bill and (2) The Bill to provide for free use of public wells and other sources of water for all persons, were referred to Select Committees, and one Bill, *viz.*, the Rum Rasum Bill, was ordered to be circulated for eliciting public opinion. Leave to introduce the following three Bills was granted by the House.

1. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animal Amendment Bill.

2. The Civil Procedure Code Amendment Bill.

3. The Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill.

The remaining two Bills namely, the Agriculturists' Relief Regulation Amendment Bill and the Naturalization Bill failed on the initial motion for introduction.

Non-official Resolutions.—The number of resolutions which came out successful in the ballot was 40, out of which 16 could not be moved owing to the absence of the members who had given notices thereof. Of the remaining 24 resolutions, 10 were not moved by the concerned members. The total number of resolutions which were actually discussed was 14 out of which 9 were, after discussion, withdrawn with the permission of the House and 3 defeated. The following resolutions were passed by a majority of votes:—

1. This Praja Sabha recommends to the Council that a dispensary be opened in Illaqa Thakiala Parawa.

2. This Praja Sabha recommends to the Council that amongst list of holidays sanctioned by

> the Government no holiday should be particularised for any community or class and that these should be observed generally by all subjects, irrespective of the fact whether it is a Muslim holiday or a Hindu holiday.

Budget.—This being the Budget session, the members brought forward 29 cut motions at the time of the detailed discussion of the Budget. Out of these 7 were not moved by the members concerned, and one was disallowed by the President on a point of order. Five cut motions were put to vote and lost and two were talked out for want of time. Out of the remaining 14 cut motions, 13 were withdrawn by the movers after discussion with the permission of the House, and the following cut motion was carried by the House:—

> This Praja Sabha recommends to the Council that the grant for the Medical Department be reduced by Re. 1. This cut motion is proposed to discuss the policy of the Poonch Administration for not opening touring dispensaries in the Illaqa.

Besides these, 2 more resolutions were moved in the House during the course of the session. One was moved from the Chair to offer condolence on the sad death of Mr. Kaloon Labzang Chewang, a member of the Praja Sabha representing Ladakh Buddhist community. The other resolution was moved by Wazir Ganga Ram, the leader of the Independent Group, appreciating the services of Sir Lal Gopal Mukerji, who had to resign the post of Law and Revenue Minister on medical advice. Both the resolutions were carried.

Questions.—The total number of questions admitted for replies during this session was 851.

The session was prorogued on the 5th of October 1938.

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Chapter III—LAND REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

1. Revenue Department.

Rules and Regulations.—The following Rules and Regulations pertaining to the Revenue Department were passed during the year:—

1. Regulation No. 1 of 1995 regarding amendment to Tenancy Regulation.
2. Order No. 472-C of 1938 regarding delegation of powers to Revenue Officers for sanctioning remission of land revenue.
3. Regulation No. 7 of S. 1995 regarding amendment to Water Mills Regulation.
4. Land Alienation Amendment Regulation No. 5 of 1995.
5. Kahcharai Regulation of S. 1994.

Rainfall and Irrigation.—In Kashmir heavy snowfalls in winter caused damage to Rabi crops. Rain was rather excessive in March and April but scarce in August and September. In Jammu Province rainfall was larger than in the previous year; but it was untimely in the districts of Udhampur and Kathua and did some damage to the crops.

The means of irrigation were as usual the Martand, Zainagir, and Lal Kuhl canals in Kashmir; and the Ranbir, Pratap, Basantpur, Upper Jehlum and Ujh canals in Jammu, supplemented by numerous zamindari kuhls and by springs and wells in some places. Two new canals, Dadi Kuhl and Nandi Kuhl, in Kashmir were under construction during the year. These are calculated to irrigate, when complete, vast areas measuring thousands of acres.

Calamities.—(1) Hailstorm damaged the crops of 26 village in Badgam Tehsil and 14 villages in Bhadarwah. Heavy snowfalls in some places caused some loss of property and nine deaths.

(2) Floods caused loss of some property in the low-lying tracts of Baramulla Tehsil and in Kargil Tehsil; Nine persons were drowned in Nallah Charola in Jammu Province.

(3) Fires broke out in the towns of Baramulla and Sopore in Kashmir and in Thala in Skardu.

(4) The fissures in the earth which appeared some time ago in Daso village in the Frontier district continued widening during the year and caused panic among the villagers.

(5) Cholera appeared in epidemic form in the Tehsils of Kulgam, Srinagar, Pulwama, Badgam, Handwara, Baramulla and Uri. Small-pox appeared in certain villages of the Frontier districts.

Area under cultivation etc.—The following table gives in approximate lakhs of acres the area cultivated with other particulars:—

	S. 1993-94.	Jammu.	Kashmir.	Frontier.
1	Total area including Forests ..	49·77	17·78	2·68
2.	Area not fit for cultivation ..	33·16	4·61	1·17
3.	Cultivable area not under cultivation.	5·33	3·35	0·66
4.	Cultivated area	11·28	9·82	0·85
5.	Area under matured crops ..	12·36	9·38	0·92
	S. 1994-95.			
1.	Total area including forests ..	49·89	17·78	2·68
2.	Area not fit for cultivation ..	33·21	4·92	1·16
3.	Cultivable area not under cultivation.	5·36	3·34	0·67
4,	Cultivated area	11·32	9·52	0·85
5.	Area under matured crops ..	11·68	8·63	0·92

Crops and prices.—In Kashmir Province, wheat, cotton, buck-wheat, barley, *Tilagaglu*, *Sarshaf*, linseed and *Ganhar* form the chief Rabi crops. Saffron is an important special crop which grows on the Karewas near Pampur. Water-nuts, melons etc. are the produce of the Dal Lake. Apples, pears, almonds, grapes, walnuts and several other fruits abound throughout the valley.

Due to untimely rains, there was a slight decrease in the area under matured crops. There was no appreciable improvement in the prices.

In Jammu Province, the chief produce consists of wheat, rice, barley, maize, linseed, etc. The yield was not as good as in the previous year.

The prices did not appreciably improve except slightly in Mirpur and Kathua districts, which are situated in the neighbourhood of British Indian territory.

The chief crops in the Frontier districts are wheat, gram, barley, buck-wheat, etc., with appricots, grapes, and *zarishk* (fruits). The prices were very low during the year, due to trade depression in the districts caused by political trouble in Chinese Turkistan.

Live Stock.—The following statement shows the number of various kinds of live-stock and of ploughs, carts, etc. in approximate thousands.

Animals and implements.	Kashmir.	Jammu.	Frontier.
1. Bulls	2,52,000	3,95,000	14,000
2. Cows	3,32,000	4,91,000	24,000
3. Tibetan Bulls (Yak)	..	..	2,000
4. „ cows (Demo)	..	1,000	2,000
5. „ bulls (Zon)	..	..	13,000

Animals and implements.	Kashmir.	Jammu.	Frontier.
6. Tibetan cows (Zomo)	..	..	15,000
7. Buffaloes	17,000	1,08,000	..
8. She-buffaloes	36,000	2,44,000	..
9. Sheep and goats	11,04,000	9,42,000	2,40,000
10. Horses and ponies	48,000	14,000	7,000
11. Colts	6,000	2,000	2,000
12. Mules	2,000	2,000	∾
13. Donkey	3,000	11,000	5,000
14. Camels	..	3,000	..
15. Ploughs	1,81,000	1,81,000	21,000
16. Carts	..	1,000	∾
17. Boats	1,000	..	..

Land Alienation.—The following table shows the nature of alienations of land, their areas in kanals and values in approximate thousands of rupees:—

Nature of Alienation.	Area alienated.	In consideration of
	Kanals.	Rs.
1. Gifts and Exchanges—		
(*a*) Jammu	1,846	..
(*b*) Kashmir	1,659	..
(*c*) Frontier District	53	..

Nature of Alienation.	Area alienated.	In consideration of
	Kanals.	Rs.
2. Mortgages—		
(*a*) Jammu	7,881	3,25,000
(*b*) Kashmir..	872	9,000
3. Sales—		
(*a*) Jammu	20,306	8,77,000
(*b*) Kashmir..	18,751	3,37,000
4. Redemptions—		
(*a*) Jammu	5,705	1,94,000
(*b*) Kashmir	59	1,000

Acquisition of land.—Considerable areas of land were acquired during the year by the Government for the construction of the canals, Dadi Kuhl and Nandi Kuhl, in Kashmir. Lands were also acquired in the villages of Zither and Asthel for His Highness' Home Farm.

Taccavi advances.—No fresh advances were made under ordinary Taccavi during the year. Recoveries amounting to about Rs. 19,000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively were made in the Kashmir and Jammu Provinces; the balances to be recovered were about Rs. 36,000 and Rs. 72,000 respectively.

Land Demand.—The land demand for the year was Rs. 30·27 lakhs in Kashmir, Rs. 21·67 lakhs in Jammu and Rs. 1·56 lakhs in the Frontier District, of which Rs. 29·98 lakhs, Rs. 21·50 lakhs and Rs. 1·23 lakhs respectively were realized. The balance of the land revenue arrears of past years including the arrears of the year under report amounted to Rs. 3·15 lakhs, Rs. 1·48 lakhs and Rs. 0·44 lakhs respectively.

Suspensions.—The suspensions of past years including

those of the year under report remained at Rs. 2·27 lakhs in Kashmir, Rs. 3,800 in Jammu and Rs. 1,147 in the Frontier District.

Town Areas.—The number of Town Areas was 20—12 in Jammu and 8 in Kashmir; the Village Areas numbered 60. With the exception of the three Town Areas of Pahalgam, Shopian and Gulmarg, whose finances are supplemented by contributions from the Sanitation Fund, all others are self-supporting.

The receipts and expenditure of the Sanitation Fund are given in the following statement:—

	Jammu.	Kashmir.
	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance	45,000	55,000
Estimated receipts	34,000	48,000
Contribution from Road Cess..	5,066	9,564
Expenditure	40,363	40,577

The Sanitation Cess is levied at 3 pies per rupee of the land revenue and grants from it are made by the Sanitation Cess Board for contribution to Town Areas and Village Areas for sanitary improvements, water supply in Rural areas, etc. The amount of cess levied on lands situated within the circle of a Panchayat is to be paid to the Panchayat under Section 64 of the Village Panchayat Regulation.

Processes.—The number of processes issued during the year was as under:—

	Kashmir.	Jammu.
Number of Processes	1,178	2,365
For realisations of	Rs. 1·94 lakhs.	Rs. 2·81 lakhs.
Amount realised	„ 0·06 „	„ 2·72 „

Jagirs and Muafis.—No new Jagirs were granted during the year under report and no Jagir was resumed. The Jagir of the Raja of Stoke was raised to Rs. 5,000 from Rs. 4,102 per annum.

Nazool.—The income under this head amounted to about Rs. 35,000 in Jammu Province against Rs. 42,000 of the previous year. In Kashmir Rs. 1,895 were realised out of the demand of rent for the year under report and Rs. 2,342 from arrears of past years leaving the balances recoverable at Rs. 41,419 and Rs. 58,723 respectively.

Grazing fee.—Grazing pastures abound in the Districts of Anantnag and Baramulla and in Uri and Karnah Tehsils in Kashmir Province. In Jammu Province the Tehsils of Udhampur, Kotli, Reasi, Mirpur, and Basohli afford excellent pasturage. The Grazing Fee demand for the year was as under:—

	Fixed demand.	Fluctuating.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kashmir	1·91 lakhs.	0·64 lakhs.	2·55 lakhs.
Jammu	1·67 „	1·23 „	2·90 „
Frontier District	0·11 „	..	0·11 „

Expenditure on the Revenue Department.—The expenditure on the Land Revenue Department was Rs. 8·55 lakhs against Rs. 8·29 lakhs of the previous year.

2. Rural Development Department.

The Panchayat Department was reorganised as a separate unit and started functioning as Panchayat and Rural Development Department from the commencement of the year under review. It now comprehends all rural reconstruction activities within its sphere. The reorganisation has, as might be expected, resulted in a great increase in the activities of the Department. Surveys of 168 villages in Jammu Province and 109 in Kashmir were completed to

obtain reliable information with regard to existing conditions in rural areas as a necessary prerequisite to the launching of improvement schemes with success.

As a start, a lump allotment of Rs. 40,000 was sanctioned by the Government for Rural Uplift Works. Among the works financed out of this grant were the making of village lanes and roads, the repairing of bridges and existing wells, the sinking of tube and other wells, the construction of water reservoirs, the cleaning, fencing and covering of springs, and the provision of bathing places and latrines.

It is satisfactory to note that the villagers have contributed either in cash or in voluntary labour or both to the cost of important schemes carried out in their areas and that the Panchayats have willingly shouldered responsibility for the proper maintenance and upkeep of the works constructed.

With a view to provide the villager with healty amusement, entertainment and information, radio receiving sets were supplied to 24 centres.

Vigorous campaigns for cleanliness and adult education were a feature of the department's activities. In this connection the assistance of the students of the Colleges at Jammu and Srinagar was enlisted. The students who participated in this work did excellent constructive work, by example and preaching, in bettering the sanitary, educational and economic conditions of the villages in which they worked and in rousing the rural inhabitants to a higher standard of individual and social life.

The Department distributed extensively pamphlets, posters, leaflets, hand-bills, magazines and bulletins. Visual education was provided by magic lanterns and cinema shows. Fairs and exhibitions were arranged. Collection of rura' songs and dramas . was undertaken and shows were staged in villages.

The Department also actively carried out preventive measures against malaria, cholera, etc. in collaboration with the Medical Department.

During the Industrial Exhibition held at Srinagar in

which the department participated, talks on various subjects regarding rural uplift were given to large audiences.

To assist the Panchayats in improvement schemes and other matters of common village welfare, Dehat Sudhar Committees which are mainly advisory bodies were set up. The total number of such committees at the end of the year was 24. Their influence has been of great help.

The number of panchayats at the end of the year was 117. The judicial work of these panchayats rose enormously in volume. The institutions went up from 350 in the previous year to 4,244 in the year under review; 3,251 of the latter were disposed of and this, coupled with the fact that the number of revision petitions filed was only 84, attests both the growing popularity of these village tribunals and the satisfaction they give to those who resort to them.

3. Agriculture.

General.—The activities of the Department include, besides maintenance of various Government gardens and parks, experimental work at Government Farms and Nurseries control of plant-diseases, district work in the form of demonstration of superior seeds and grafted plants, and the maintenance of poultry farms.

Weather and Crops.—In Kashmir Province the weather was exceptionally dry at the commencement of the year under report. Soon after there was very heavy snowfall and rain. Due to earlier snowfall, the sowing of Rabi crops was delayed. The heavy snowfall was accompanied by a severe frost, which damaged all vegetable crops. The cold spell continued till about the middle of the year and due to severe frost and occasional snowfall all the standing Rabi crops were considerably damaged in Kashmir Province. The severe winter was closely followed by a warm spring which was quite favourable for sowing and transplanting Kharif crops. Scarcity of rains, however, damaged the linseed crop, and was also responsible for low germination of maize, sugarcorn, soybeans and urd. The abrupt rise in temperature resulted in failure of cabbages and cauliflowers and other Rabi crops, like wheat, barley, peas, broad-beans. Water for irrigation was sufficient and

rice, the staple crop in Kashmir, was normal. *Rai* disease was practically absent this year.

In Jammu Province, the Rabi crop in temperate zone yielded a very poor crop on account of heavy snowfall and scanty rainfall. In the plains and sub-montane tracts, the yield was normal. In Mirpur and other rain-fed tracts a normal Kharif crop was expected, but the failure of timely rains and of dry weather generally blighted the prospects of a normal harvest. In the Udhampur district, the Kharif crop was normal. Lower down, the maize crop had a good growth in the beginning, but not so good later on, owing to want of rains; 75 per cent. of the crop was damaged. Paddy on slopes yielded a crop slightly below the normal.

On the whole *barani* areas in both the provinces suffered for want of rains, and fodder scarcity was felt in certain tracts in the Jammu Province.

Rice occupies about one third of the toal cultivated area in Kashmir Province, and is also grown in the canal-irrigated areas, particularly Ranbirsinghpura, Jammu, Kathua and Rajouri Tehsils in Jammu Province. The average yield was normal, excepting in Jammu District, where it was damaged by severe wind storms and was slightly below normal. There was no *Rai* disease observed this year.

Maize is grown in un-irrigated maidani lands of Kashmir and hilly tracts of both Kashmir and Jammu Provinces, where it is used as a staple food. The condition of the crop was extremely poor in both the provinces, and the average yield was less than 60 per cent. of the normal. The crop, however, was satisfactory wherever it is grown under irrigated conditions.

Wheat is the staple crop for the major part of Jammu Province, and is cultivated over an area of 3,60,000 acres. The yield was normal. In Kashmir Province where it is grown as a *barani* crop in un-irrigated lands, it was very seriously damaged on account of the severe winter and subsequent dry weather. The average yield was less than 25 per cent. of the normal.

The produce of sugarcane was normal, but the acreage under sugarcane is on the decrease, owing to low prices of

gur (unrefined sugar). In some fields, the crop was slightly damaged by sugarcane top-borer and boll worm. Besides, the canal-irrigated land of Ranbirsinghpura Tehsil has started giving diminishing returns on account of rise of water level and *kalar* deposits. Oil seed crop was below normal in both the provinces.

Value of agricultural land.—In Kashmir the general price of agricultural land remained at Rs. 80 to Rs. 150 per acre, though some of the best irrigated lands fetched even Rs. 250 per acre. In Jammu, good irrigation lands could be purchased at Rs. 300 to Rs. 800 per acre.

Market conditions.—There was no improvement in the price for *shali* even though restrictions on export of rice were removed.

The prices of wheat, Indian corn, and rice in Jammu Province, and of wheat and Indian corn in Kashmir Province, remained stationary. Oil-seeds fetched better prices, as a result of scanty produce. Millets and pulses too had a favourable sale rate. Saffron prices improved as a result of scarcity of European produce. *Ghee*, poultry and eggs retained the normal standards of price.

Experimental work at Government Farms.—The Agricultural Department has two experimental farms—the Pratap Model at Shalimar in Kashmir, and the small farm at Golsamandar near Jammu used mainly for seed production purposes. A small experimental farm has recently been started at Reasi.

The experiments conducted at the Pratap Model Farm, Shalimar were: (1) Comparative varietal tests with principal cereals, pulses, oilseeds and truck crops—paddy; wheat, awned and awnless; barley; Indian corn; Sugar corn; pop corn, field corn; peas; beans and other pulses, moong, soy beans, urd beans; oilseeds; linseed, seasamum, rape-seed, ground-nuts; cash crops; chillies, potatoes, turnips, sugar-beet; (2) Improvement of local (predominantly grown) crops by mass selection; (3) Introduction and subsequent comparative trials of foreign varieties of different crops; (4) Manurial tests with maize, potatoes, chillies, wheat and paddy; and (5) Cultivation experiments with turnips, rice, Indian corn, pop corn, sugar corn; *dufasli* experiments and dry farming

experiments; fall-through versus spring ploughing; intermittent versus continuous irrigation, natural cross pollination; and silage.

The experiments carried out at Golsumandar farm were varietal comparative ones with wheat (irrigation and rainfed), barley, linseed, maize, paddy, bajra, cotton, sugarcane, jawar (fodder crop), and sunhemp.

The Department has also tenant farms, that is farms cultivated by zamindars under the instructions of the Department. One of these is at Marh, a distance of about 12 miles from Jammu. Towards the close of the year a small poultry farm was started on this land. Another tenant farm is "Rakh Mangal" in Ranbirsinghpura, about 18 miles from Jammu. At the Kitriteng tentant farm in Kashmir, maize, sugarcane, ground-nuts, soy-beans, and other pulses were grown for seed purposes. The farm is also used as a fruit nursery.

District work and propaganda.—During the year under report 1,689 maunds of improved seeds (including 6 maunds and 20 seers of vegetable seeds)— the total quantity raised on the Government Farms—were distributed among selected zamindars against 1,200 maunds in the previous year.

As a result of demonstrations held on zamindars' lands in Kashmir Province it was found that saffron could be raised in karewa lands outside the areas where saffron is grown at present. During the year under report, eight maunds of saffron corns were planted in Chak Desa Singh and Ranbirsinghpura Nagam in Pulwama Tehsil and a further quantity in Tapar, Loalpur, Shirapur, Singhpur in Baramulla Tehsil and in Uri Tehsil. The results were encourgaing. The quality of saffron obtained is in no way inferior to that grown at Pampur. The limitation lies in production of daughter corns. If the mother corns produce daughter corns within a reasonable period, it is expected that saffron will occupy most of the dry karewa lands where irrigation facilities are impracticable.

As usual, peripatetic parties of trained *malis* were deputed to fruit-growing zones on request. Free demonstration on pruning, budding, grafting and laying of orchards were given in different Tehsils. The District staff made special vistits on request to a large number of zamin-

dars to advise them on plantation, budding, grafting, pruning, manuring, sowing and spraying.

Leaflets on San Jose Scale, rat control, cutworms, manure, fruit trees plantation, advantages of manuring were freely distributed on occasions of fairs, market days, exhibitions etc. free of cost. Modern manure-pits were dug at various places in Mirpur district. In Kashmir Province, the local Boards for Crop and Plant Pests rendered assistance in the propaganda work, along with spraying operations.

Agricultural shows were held at Ranbirsinghpura and Reasi and prizes of the value of about Rs. 300 were awarded to the best exhibits among about 1,000 exhibits entered in the two shows.

Exhibition work.—The Department took an active part in the Jammu and Kashmir State Exhibition and displayed 521 different varieties of agricultural and vegetable seeds, 182 varieties of green vegetables and plants and 36 improved implements. Private exhibits numbered about 650. A flower-show was also held.

Horticulture.—The Department maintains the following nurseries:—

Province.	Major.	Minor.
Jammu ..	Udheywalla (Jammu) ..	Batote (Udhampur).
Kashmir ..	Khudwani (Kulgam) ..	Haripur (Kulgam).
	Sirhama (Anantnag) ..	Achhabal, Verinag (Anantnag).
	Lalmandi Zukra and Nasim (Srinagar).	Tral (Awantipura).
	Pattan (Baramulla) ..	Raipur for vines (Srinagar).
		Bandipur Kaloosa (Uttarmachhipura).

The nursery at Kaloosa was extended during the year. The Nasim Bagh area is entirely reserved for propagation of Arboricultural trees, particularly Chinars (plane trees) and poplars and that of Raipur for grapes and of Bandipur for almonds.

The following table shows the details of fruit plants issued during the past 3 years:—

	1992-93.	1993-94.	1994-95.
Issued on payment ..	69,000	54,000	53,000
„ free ..	92,000	1,03,000	76,000
„ to Departmental orchards ..	14,000	14,000	8,000
Total ..	1,75,000	1,71,000	1,38,000

During the year 6,486 plants were exported to British India, and plants from Kashmir nurseries were sent to deciduous fruit growing tracts in Jammu.

The quantities of seeds (of fruit plants) sown during the year in Government nurseries were: Apples—about 28 seers, almonds—about 5 maunds, pears—6 seers, peaches—2½ maunds, apricots—6½ maunds, pistachio—2 seers, lime—4 seers, sweet lime—2 seers, loqat—2½ seers, etc.

The number of plants of which stock was budded or grafted or transplanted amounted to several lakhs.

The Department started work on grading and improved packing with the aid of the central staff. Experiments conducted on the late varieties of apples have fully convinced the exporters of the advantages of graded fruit-trade. The graded apples got a premium of from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 3 including the price of culls. During the year 25,000 labels and 60,000 wrappers were obtained from the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India and supplied to the exporters. With the object of ensuring adequate con-

trol of grading and quality, a Grading and Marketing Regulation is under consideration of the Department.

A Co-operative Fruit Growers Association has also been formed to finance the fruit-trade of Kashmir and to direct it on right lines.

Entomological section.—In all areas where the Crop and Plant Protection Regulation is in force, quarantine and compulsory control measures were enforced as usual. During the year under report, 79 Health Certificates were issued against 75 of the last year. The people are fast realizing the benefits of spraying and other control measures against San Jose Scale pest.

The amount of spraying work conducted during the year is given below:—

SPRAYING DONE.

In Government orchards. ...	68,707 trees and plants plus 4,06,266 nursery plants.
In private orchards at owners' cost.	3,82,938 fruit plants and 600 nursery plants.

The previous years' figure for private orchards was 5,87,000. The decrease is due to heavy snowfall during the spraying season. The total cost of insecticides used was Rs. 8,507 for Government orchards and Rs. 18,858 for private orchards.

Besides work on San Jose Scale, various other insect and fungus pests were studied both in the Laboratory and the field.

The Shalimar, Nishat, Chashma Shahi, Achhabal and Verinag gardens remained open to the public throughout the year. In Nishat and Shalimar, the fountains are fed from a stream from Harwan and are played on every Sunday during the spring and summer seasons. In the Chashma Shahi and Acchabal gardens, the fountains which are fed from springs continued throughout the season.

The general plan of the Moghul gardens as chalked out by the Gardens Committee (comprised of the Chief Conservator of Forests and the Director of Agriculture) was completed.

The Achhabal and the Verinag gardens were greatly improved by planting more varieties of flowers, bushes, ornamental plants, and shrubs. New flower beds were laid in both the gardens.

Government Pleasure Parks.—The Department maintains the Exhibition Grounds Park and the Lalmandi Park in the city of Srinagar. Lalmandi attracted larger numbers of visitors and sight-seers during the summer. The lawns in both the gardens were considerably improved and extended all over.

Floriculture.—The Department of Agriculture maintains flower nurseries at various places to produce seeds, seedlings, cuttings, shrubs, bulbs and other ornamental plants to meet the departmental needs and outside demand. Large-scale collections of annuals, biennials, perennials, shrubs, creepers, etc. are being made for seed production purposes. Flower seeds weighing 93 ounces were exported. A catalogue of agricultural, vegetable and flower seeds, fruit plants, bulbs, etc. was printed and distributed free.

General.—His Highness' Government continued as a constituent member of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. The annual subscription of Rs. 5,000 was paid to the said Council. The Council approved at its meeting held at New Delhi the Research schemes on San Jose Scale and on Rice. The entire cost of the San Jose Scale Research Scheme was recommended to be financed by the Imperial Council, and this scheme was sanctioned for 3 years in the first instance. Funds for this scheme were recommended to be allotted during the next financial year. The Rice Research Scheme was also approved in view of its importance in application to the hill rices cultivated in India, but it was recommended to be accepted on a 50 : 50 basis, that is the Jammu and Kashmir Government would finance half of the cost of the scheme and the Imperial Council the other half.

Poultry Farm, Srinagar.—The programme of work on the farm consists of introduction of foreign breeds and improvement of local breeds.

The egg-laying was conducted under progeny record system and it was observed that white Leghorn possesses the highest egg-laying capacity, giving 101 eggs on the average per bird in a year. Among the local breeds the Titri and the

Faverolles types introduced from Gilgit were very promising. Besides introducing foreign paying breeds and improving the local breeds by selection, the poultry farms are intended to be demonstration centres for training.

Agricultural Education.—The Department has opened two schools, one at the Pratap Model Farm, Srinagar, and the other at Golsamandar Farm, Jammu, where the sons of the zamindars are trained in practical agriculture, horticulture, entomology, and every-day veterinary science. Ten students were taken for each class on a monthly stipend of Rs. 8 and free lodging. The young men were taken from the agricultural classes with the idea that on receiving training they would go back to their own lands.

These students completed their course and were discharged after undergoing a test. From the successful lot of Kashmir stdents 3 have been appointed by the Education Department, one by His Highness' Private Farm Department, one by a big zamindar of Jammu. One has undertaken the improvement of his own land and a taccavi loan has been recommended in his case. From the Jammu lot, one has been sent for further training in agriculture. These classes will be continued.

During the year under report, a syllabus on Agriculture was prepared on the lines laid in the Wardha Education Scheme, with agriculture as a basic craft, as required by the Director of Education, for inclusion in the curriculums of the Teachers' Training School. Curriculum for Primary and Secondary schools is under compilation.

General.—The total expenditure on the Agricultural Department during the year was Rs. 1·29 lakhs. The receipts were Rs. 0·62 lakhs.

4. Civil Veterinary Department.

General.—Two new dispensaries were opened during the year, one at Kotli in Jammu Province and another at Tral in Kashmir Province. The number of dispensaries was 27—14 in Jammu Province and 13 in Kashmir Province.

The Government deputed 3 more State subjects for Veterinary training.

Treatment of disease.—Unlike the preceding year, the health of the livestock in the country was on the whole good during the year under report. Sporadic outbreaks of contagious diseases appeared here and there, but not in epidemic form over a large tract. The following table shows the number of animals treated in Jammu and Kashmir as compared with the figures of the previous year:—

	Kashmir.	Jammu.	Total.
S. 1994-95.			
1. Treated at dispensaries ..	60,000	66,000	1,26,000
2. ,, on tours ..	17,000	29,000	46,000
Total ..	77,000	95,000	1,72,000
S. 1993-94.			
1. Treated at dispensaries ..	54,000	45,000	99,000
2. ,, on tours ..	21,000	12,000	33,000
Total ..	75,000	57,000	1,32,000

Out of the 46,000 animals treated by the staff on their tours in the year under report in Kashmir and Jammu Provinces, 37,000 were treated for contagious diseases of various kinds.

The following is a brief account of the contagious diseases that appeared during the year:—

1. *Rinderpest.*—In Kashmir Province, 51 outbreaks of the disease were encountered during the year under report, involving as many as 158 villages. All the outbreaks were promptly attended to. A very important feature in the control of the disease was the introduction of the Goat tissue Vaccine. Nearly 14,000 inoculations were made against the disease during the year. Besides inoculations, other preventive and curative measures were adopted

and the livestock owners were educated by the staff in the disposal of carcasses, restriction of cattle movement, isolation and nursing of the sick and proper disinfection of the infected premises. Prompt and intimate investigations into the outbreaks were conducted, revealing 893 deaths in un-inoculated animals and only 15 in inoculated ones. In Jammu the disease appeared in the districts of Jammu, Udhampur, Reasi, Kathua, and at Manawar, Nowshera, Banihal and Ranbirsinghpura, causing 331 deaths. As many as 3935 animals were inoculated against the disease in Jammu Province.

2. *Haemorrhagic Septicaemia.*—This disease appeared in the district of Muzaffarabad in Kashmir Province in two extensive outbreaks, involving 10 villages, where 905 animals were inoculated against the disease. In Jammu Province the disease appeared over a much larger area and 5,667 animals were inoculated.

3. *Foot and Mouth Disease.*—This disease appeared in a mild form in Kashmir Province in the town of Muzaffarabad. It was tackled promptly and no death was reported on this account during the year under report. In Jammu Province the disesase appeared in the districts of Reasi and Kathua, but in a mild form; 18 deaths were reported on this occount and the disease was controlled with timely and curative measures.

4. *Glanders.*—Two equines were suspected of this disease in Tehsil Khas in Kashmir Province and subsequently tested. One of these turned out to be positive and was properly destroyed under the Glanders and Farcy Regulation. Necessary measures of disinfection and disposal of the carcass were adopted. The other suspected case proved to be negative and was disposed of accordingly.

5. *Rabies.*—The disease was encountered in Kashmir Province in the districts of Baramulla and Anantnag and a mortality of 22 animals was reported on this account, including the suspected animals that were destroyed. As many as 162 prophylactic inoculations (to canine patients) were given.

The Srinagar Dispensary continued to be an Anti-rabic centre for domesticated animals, and a similar centre was opened in the Jammu dispensary during the year under report.

6. *Surra.*—Fifteen imported cases of this disease were clinically diagnosed and inoculated in camels at the Srinagar Dispensary. Only one death from this disease was reported.

7. *Sheep Pox.*—The disease appeared among the imported South Down Sheep in His Highness' Farms in Kashmir, where a mortality of 42 sheep from the disease was reported. All possible preventive and curative measures were adopted to control the disease.

8. *Mange.*—This disease was reported in sheep and goats in Kashmir Province, chiefly from the Tehsil of Anantnag and Astore.

In addition to the work of inoculations and treatment all other possible measures to control the outbreaks were adopted. Printed leaflets in Urdu on various contagious diseases were distributed to educate the zamindars and necessary instructions were given on spot to the livestock-owners for preventing the infection of such contagious diseases, bringing home to them their responsibilities in regard to maintenance and care of their animals.

The following statement shows the number of deaths from various diseases in the Jammu and Kashmir

Provinces:—

Disease.		Kashmir.	Jammu.	Total.
Equine diseases	..	17	8	25
Cattle ,,	..	943	523	1,466
Buffaloes' ,,	..	....	451	451
Sheep (Sheep Pox etc.)	..	46	2	48
Goats (Mange etc.)	..	22	1	23
Dogs (Rabies)	..	22	3	25
Camels (Surra)	..	1	....	1
Total	..	1,041	988	2,039
Total of previous year	..	922	2,221	3,143

Veterinary Jurisprudence.—During the year under report 200 jurisprudence cases were examined against 163 of the previous year in Kashmir and 60 cases aga nst 51 of the previous year in Jammu.

Castration work.—Castration of scrub animals of various species and cattle in particular was, as usual, continued by the staff both at headquarters and on tours in the Mufassils. In Kashmir Province, 6,751 animals were castrated by the staff on tour in the mufassils, against 1,775 castrated in the preceding year. In Jammu Province, the number was 2,495 against 3,743 of the preceding year.

As many as 9,943 animals were castrated at the headquarters of various dispensaries in Kashmir Province against 5,296 of the preceding year. In Jammu Province, 4,237 animals were castrated at headquarters of dispensaries against 3,571 of the preceding year.

Cattle Breeding—The work of cattle improvement in the country, started in the year before last, was continued successfully during the year under report. The number of the cattle breeding centres maintained in the last two years remained unaffected as no new bulls were purchased during the year under report. The Cattle Breeding Depot at Shalteng in Kashmir Province was started last year.

In the cattle breeding centres of Kashmir Province, 1,560 cows were registered for breeding purposes, excluding 81 registered near about the Shalteng Depot.

During the year under report 415 cows were covered by the bulls at the various cattle breeding centres including the Cattle Breeding Depot at Shalteng as against 86 coverings of the preceding year.

Seven of the off-spring fathered by the premium bulls of Kulgam Cattle Breeding Centre were exhibited along with their imported fathers and indigenous mothers at the Live-stock Show at Khanabal (Kashmir), which attracted the attention of the public and served well to encourage improved breeding.

In Jammu Province 1281 cows were registered at the various Cattle Breeding Centres. The Resreve Bull of that Province continued to be stationed at Jammu as the Cattle Breeding Depot for that Province has not been started yet.

As many as 532 cows were covered by the Government bulls, resulting in 98 calves (48 female and 50 males) having been born during the year under report. Some of these were exhibited along with their imported fathers and indigenous mothers in the livestock shows held in Jammu Province to attract the attention of the public.

The Government have sanctioned a 5-year plan of work for extension of these activities. Under this new scheme 32 bulls, 16 of Dhanni breed for Jammu Province and 16 of Scindhi breed for Kashmir Province, will be purchased and distributed among zamindars annually for 5 years on the lines already introduced. The two Cattle Breeding Depots will be converted into two Cattle Breeding Farms.

Horse and Mule Breeding.—The four stallions, three Welsh and one Zanskari, continued to be stabled at Srinagar, Baramulla, Anantnag and Kahori in Kashmir Province during the year under report.

The total number of mares covered by all the stallions was 72 against 82 of the preceding year. In Jammu Province, out of the 3 stables of Jammu, Manawar and Mirpur, the Manawar Stable remained without any stallions till Baisakh 1995, when a horse and a donkey were stabled there. The Mirpur stable was also without a donkey stallion for some time until one was stabled there during the year under report.

His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur offered a horse stallion, "Sandford", and one more horse and three donkeys were purchased. All the three stables are now equipped with 4 horses and 3 donkey stallions,—2 horses and 1 donkey at Jammu and one horse and one donkey each at Manawar and Mirpur stables. The stallions covered 69 mares during the year under report, against 66 of the preceding year. The scheme to reorganise Horse and Mule Breeding on improved lines in the State is still under the consideration of the Government and it is hoped that the scheme will mature soon.

Sheep Breeding.—The Superintendent continued to be a member of the Advisory Board of the Government Sheep Breeding Research Farm, Banihal, and also worked as one of the Directors of the Kashmir Sheep Farm Limited during the year under report. A scheme for Sheep Breeding Research work was prepared by the Superintendent and submitted to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. The scheme would cost the Kashmir Government Rs. 72,000 spread over 6 years. The Advisory Board of the Imperial Research has amended the scheme and as a result of these amendments reduced the cost to Rs. 46,240 and has recommended that the Council should provide half the expenses, *i.e.*, Rs. 23,120. The amended scheme will now be considered by the Governing Body of the Council.

Propaganda.—During the year under report, the staff of Kashmir Province visited as many as 415 villages during the course of attendance to outbreaks of contagious diseases, castration of scrub animals, etc. Occasional talks were given in village schools on management of livestock and improvement of the existing breeds. Speeches and talks on the nature of contagious diseases, and the part livestock plays in ensuring the prosperity of the country and its management

and improvement were given to zamindars during the course of these tours. This has resulted in a definite advance in awakening the interest of the zamindar public in the activities of this Department, as is indicated by their greater promptness in seeking help and advice of this Department and by the increasing readiness of the public to carry out the measures advised. The awakening is further indicated by the increasing demand for Government aid in the form of supply of stallions for improvement of the breeds of their livestock. Printed leaflets in vernacular on the various important contagious diseases were also distributed and explained to the public on various occasions. A very important item of work under this head was the holding of a livestock show at Khanabal during the year under report, where 588 animals were admitted and Rs. 500 in cash were awarded to zamindar prize-winners for their best animals. Prizes were also given for ploughing competition and the best qualities of wool, and those zamindars who had shown greater knowledge of the livestock diseases and their prevention. Prizes for best agricultural exhibits were also given. In Jammu Province the staff visited 464 villages during the course of attendance to outbreaks of contagious diseases and castration of scrub animals and other propaganda work. Two livestock shows were held in this province during the year under report: at Bhimber and Ranbirsinghpura. A total amount of Rs. 972 was given away in prize among the owners of the selected animals of different classes.

Miscellaneous.—The Superintendent Veterinary Department continued to be a member of the Advisory Board of Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and participated in the meetings of the Board. He also participated in the All-India Cattle show organised by the Imperial Council, Animal Husbandry Wing, during the year under report. The staff of the Department attended, besides their normal duties, to the animals of His Highness' Farms, those of the Agricultural Department at Shalabagh, Wadura etc., and to Agricultural Poultry Farm at Lalmandi. They also examined and treated chargers of the Police Department whenever needed. The students of the Agricultural Training class started by the Agriculture Department were given lectures on Animal Husbandry, elementary diseases, and other allied subjects by the Veterinary Inspector, Kashmir. An Agricultural show was held at Reasi during the year and the Veterinary

Inspector of Jammu Province with his staff attended the show, organising a Camp Veterinary dispensary on the occasion. During the year under report a camp Veterinary dispensary was for the first time arranged at Pahalgam in Kashmir Province on the occasion of Shri Amarnath Ji pilgrimage, where over 2,000 pack and saddle ponies were examined and treated, resulting in considerable relief to the animal-owners and the pilgrims.

The Superintendent continued to be a member of the Executive Committee of the Kashmir Animal Welfare Association.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure on the maintenance of the Department during the year amounted to about Rs. 78,600 against Rs. 56,600 of the previous year.

5. Food Control Department.

Advances.—The sale rate fixed by the Department was Rs. 3 per kharwar, but owing to the prevailing market conditions this rate had to be reduced to Rs. 2-8-0 and Rs. 2-6-0 and even less. The highest rate, therefore, that the Department could offer to the zamindar was Rs. 2-2-0; most zamindars did not consider it worthwhile to take advances from the Department at this rate, which naturally looked very small compared with what they used to get before. The advances accepted were, therefore, for about 87 thousand kharwars only. Even this quantity was not delivered in full. This, however, was not a matter for concern to the Department, as the stock in hand was quite sufficient for its requirements.

Stock.—The stock of shali in hand, including collections made during the year, amounted to 2·68 lakhs of kharwars, out of which 2 57 lakhs of kharwars were sold. Extreme severity of winter, abnormal snowfall and the low level of prices added to the difficulties of the maintenance and preservation of the stock.

A quantity of about 5,300 kharwars was husked; over 4,000 kharwars of rice were supplied to various Government Departments, *e.g.*, the Military and Jail. The sale rate of rice had to be reduced on account of the fall in the price of shali.

Export by private agency.—The concessions of exemption from Road Toll and Export duty of shali and rice exported continued to be in force throughout the year. But for these concessions, the stock would have remained in the Valley and the rates would have fallen considerably further, to the detriment of the producer. The exports of rice were 2 lakhs of maunds *via* Domel and over 70,000 maunds *via* Banihal; those of shali were over 15,000 maunds mainly *via* Banihal.

Imports.—The quantities of rice and wheat flour imported by private agency were about 780 maunds and 21,000 maunds respectively.

Balance sheet.—The Profit and Loss sheet shows a loss of Rs. 94,000 which made drastic retrenchment in the Establishment necessary. The loss was to be met from General Revenues to the extent of about Rs. 88,000. The following gives the main items in approximate thousands of rupees:—

Liabilities.		Assets.	
1. Capital ...	57·8	1. Building machinery ...	37·7
2. Depression Fund	157·2	2. Stock of grain...	3·5
3. Contributory Provident Fund.	28·2	3. Sundry debtors.	3·9
4. Deposits ...	15·5	4. Rice milling ...	2·0
5. Sundry creditors.	17·4	5. Stationery in hand ...	5·9
		6. Grain advances.	95·3
276·1		7. State loan ...	110·6
		8. Cash at Bankers and in hand.	17·2
			276·1

Expenditure.—The total expenditure on the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 1·26 lakhs.

6. Co-operative Societies.

Staff.—The Government-paid staff at the close of the year consisted of the Registrar, 2 Deputy Registrars, 5 Assistant Registrars, 20 Inspectors, and 26 Sub-Inspectors. The Bank-paid staff comprised 68 Sub-Inspectors. In addition to the Supervising staff, 144 Moharrirs are also maintained from the Audit and Supervision Fund. The total expenditure paid for the Establishment from the Audit and Supervision Fund amounts to about Rs. 77,000 against Rs. 1·26 lakhs paid by the State.

Liquidation of Societies.—The number of Societies under liquidation in 1993-94 was 112; one more Society was brought under liquidation during the year, and the accounts of 2 Societies were wound up. The number of Societies under liquidation at the close of the year was thus 111.

Registration.—The number of Societies registered during the year was 143, of which 127 were non-credit, 9 Agricultural Credit, and 6 Non-agricultural Credit Societies, and one was a Union.

The following statement shows the general progress of the movement during the years 1993-94 and 1994-95:

Samvat 1993-94.

	No. of Societies.	No. of members.	Working capital.
			Rs.
1. Central Banks ...	14	3,430	33·59 lakhs.
2. Agricultural ...	2,575	46,823	55·91 per cent.
3. Non-agricultural.	363	6,255	7·68 „

	No. of Societies.	No. of members.	Working capital.
			Rs.
4. Non-credit ...	537	29,989	0·05 ,,
Total ...	3,489	86,497	97·23 ,,

Samvat 1994-95.

1. Central Banks ...	15	3,498	36·03 lakhs.
2. Agricultural ...	2,584	46,518	55·10 ',
3. Non-agricultural.	369	6,289	8·07 ,,
4. Non-credit ...	664	32,761	0·05 ,,
Total ...	3,632	89,066	99·25 ,,

Classification.—The results of classification of Societies during the year was:—

Class.	Kashmir.	Jammu.	Total	Total of 1993-94.
A ...	15	23	38	55
B ...	171	224	395	452
C ..	961	969	1,930	2,579
D ...	241	350	591	450

The details of the working capital of the Agricultural Credit Societies as compared with the previous year were:—

	Samvat 1994-95.	Samvat 1993-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Share capital ...	16·72 lakhs	17·36 lakhs.
2. Deposits ...	0·31 ,,	0·28 ,,
3. Reserve Fund ...	18 66 ,,	18·44 ,,
4. Loans from Central Banks.	19·41 ,,	19·84 ,,
Total ...	55·10 ,,	55·92 ;,

Loans issued by the Societies to the members during the year amounted to Rs. 1·63 lakhs against Rs. 2·12 lakhs of the previous year. The principal recovered during the year was Rs. 2·50 lakhs. The total amount of loans at the end of the year was Rs. 39·89 lakhs of which Rs. 10·50 lakhs was over-due. The following are the principal purposes for which loans were issued:—

Particulars.	No.	Amount.
	Loans.	Rs.
1. Purchase of cattle ...	786	27,000
2. Payment of land revenue ...	1216	28,000
3. Marriages ...	245	19,000
4. Payment of Sahukars ...	534	22,000
5. Buildings ...	322	19,000

Particulars.	No. Loans.	Amount. Rs.
6. Purchase of lands ...	129	13,000
7. Trade ...	142	14,000

The working capital of Central Banks was made up of the following items:--

	Samvat 1993-94. Rs	Samvat 1994-95. Rs.
1. Share Capital ...	4·71 lakhs.	4·85 lakhs.
2. Reserve Fund ...	5·73 ,,	6·26 ,,
3. Deposits ...	19·82 ,,	21·71 ,,
4. Loans from Central Banks	1·75 ,,	2·03 ,,
5. Loans from Government ...	1·58 ,,	1·18 ,,
Total ...	33·69 ,,	36·03 ,,

The following are the details of the paid-up share capital of the Central Banks:—

Jammu.

	Rs.
1. Jammu	1·11 lakhs.
2. Bhimber	0·18 ,,
3. Mirpur	0·32 ,,

			Rs.
4.	Kotli ...	...	... 0·20 „
5.	Kathua ...	...	... 0·09 „
6.	Udhampur ...	...	... 0·24 „
7.	Kishtwar ...	...	... 0·08 „
8.	Rajouri ...	...	... 0·16 „
9.	Bhadarwah ...	...	... 0·13 „
10.	Nowshera ...	...	... 0·07 „
11.	Ranbirsinghpura (Union ...		... 0·01 „
		Total	... 2·49 „

Kashmir.

12.	Srinagar ...	...	... 0·90 „
13.	Anantnag ...	...	... 0·48 „
14.	Baramulla ...	...	... 0·55 „
15.	Muzaffarabad ...	...	... 0·34 „
		Total	... 2·27 „

The working capital of the Non-Agricultural Credit societies was composed of the following items:—

Shares.	Jammu.	Kashmir.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Shares ...	0·78	1·76	2.54 lakhs.
2. Reserve Funds ...	0·62	1·40	2·02 „

Shares.	Jammu.	Kashmir.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3. Deposits ...	0·04	0·10	0·14 „
4. Loans from Central Banks.	1·02	2·36	3·38 „
Total			8·07 „

The number of these societies was 369—279 in Srinagar city and 45 in Jammu city. The arts and crafts represented by societies with a working capital of more than Rs. 10,000, were:—

Name of craft.	Name of societies.	Working capital.
Kashmir.		Rs.
Boatman	3	14,000
Carpetmakers	12	22,000
Goldsmiths	14	22,000
Tailors	21	34,000
Needle workers	13	27,000
Woollen Embroidery	15	29,000
Rafugars	63	1,28,000
Sadabafs	13	22,000

Name of craft.	Name of societies.	Working capital.
Kashmir—concluded).		Rs.
Milk-sellers	5	10,000
Tibet Baqals	16	17,000
Employers	16	63,000
Weavers	7	13,000
Miscelleneous	11	10,000
Jammu.		
Clerks	18	70,000
Depressed classes	12	30,000
Trade men	12	45,000

Other forms.—The number of Societies for *consolidation of holdings* was 187 at the close of the year. The work done is summarised in the following statement:—

	New work.		Revision of previous years' work.	
	Ks.	Ms.	Ks.	Ms.
Total area of villages ...	6,626	0	8,929	0
No. of fields in ,, ...	1,065	0	2,381	0
Area consolidated ...	4,334	0	5,108	0
No. of fields before consolidation.	697	0	1,474	0

	New work.		Revision of previous years' work.	
	Ks.	Ms.	Ks.	Ms.
No. of fields after consolidation.	113	0	281	0
Area per field before consolidation.	6	4	3	9
Area per field after consolidation.	38	7	18	3

In addition to this, operations were started and *Kilabandi* work was done in two Government Agricultural farms.

The number of *Compulsory Education* Societies was 135; there was also one *Adult Education* Society. The number of Better-living Societies was 129, that of Arbitration Societies 177.

There were 3 Societies for *purchase and sale* or supply. The Sri Pratap High School and the Udhampur High Schools Stores Societies were doing useful work. A Fruit-growers' Society was started in the year 1993-94 with the object of improving the present situation of the fruit trade of Kashmir.

The Jammu and Kashmir Secretariat House-building Society constructed 12 more houses and made additions to those previously built. Some more land was also purchased.

Exhibition.—At the State Exhibition of 1938 the Agricultural and Horticultural produce of the members of the Co-operative Societies was exhibited and 16 prizes were won by the exhibitors. In the Industrial Section 16 stalls were occupied in which goods manufactured by the members were exhibited; almost all arts and crafts and industries were represented.

Training.—One Inspector and one graduate candidate were deputed to receive training at the Gurdaspur Training School. Two officers, a Deputy Registrar and an Assistant Registrar returned from Europe after undergoing a course

of higher training. The Co-operative journal, " Imdadi Bahami " continued to be supplied to the members of the field staff every month.

Decennial Accounts.— During the year under report 271 Societies got their decennial accounts settled. The members of these Societies have during the past decade paid Rs. 1·64 lakhs to Sahukars from their own pockets and Rs. 1·93 lakhs by borrowing from the Societies. Over 3,000 members owed nothing to the Sahukars.

Chapter IV—1. TRADE.

The 5 tables given below show (1) the quantity and value of the Imports and Exports; (2) the value of Trade in Bond; (3) the value of Central Asian Trade; and (4) the quantity and value of chief articles of Import and Export of the State for the year under report as compared with the previous year:—

No. I.

Total imports and exports of Jammu and Kashmir State:

	Quantity in maunds.		Value in rupees.	
	1993-94.	1994-95.	1993-94.	1994-95.
Imports of merchandise ..	23,85,956	24,80,954	2,21,74,304	2,36,26,086
Exports of merchandise ..	35,25,628	37,92,632	1,25,43,840	1,39,92,124
Imports of treasure	....	....	62,31,775	76,43,188
Exports of treasure	....	....	7,41,092	6,88,864

No. II.

Trade in bond:—

Province.	Value in rupees.	
	1993-94.	1994-95.
Kashmir	29,11,279	29,94,629
Jammu	32,03,749	38,25,716
Total ..	61,15,028	68,20,345

No. III.

Trade between Central Asia, Punjab and Kashmir:—

Value in Rupees.

Year.	Imports from Central Asia to Kashmir and the Punjab.	Exports to Central Asia from the Punjab.	Total.
1993-94 ..	24,62,400	12,42,618	37,05,018
1994-95 ..	7,77,847	5,14,541	12,92,388

No. IV.

Principal articles of Import of Jammu and Kashmir State.

Name of articles.	Quantity in maunds.		Value in Rupees.	
	1993-94.	1994-95.	1993-94.	1994-95.
Cotton manufactures ..	1,05,265	1,17,764	60,84,462	67,01,788
Tea ..	37,962	33,705	28,12,295	24,82,181
Grains and pulses ..	2,53,035	3,75,585	8,64,560	12,31,956
Sugar ..	3,92,298	3,34,350	23,46,939	18,85,865
Salt ..	4,53,222	4,39,076	12,22,523	12,19,692
Metals and manufactures of metals —	83,581	97,344	10,14,863	11,88,443
Wool and Woollens	12,945	10,488	10,65,537	12,14,171
Oils ..	1,61,329	1 90,211	10,02,680	13,29,305
Tobacco ..	33,759	32,342	5,46,148	5,47,578
Fruits and Vegetables ..	69,975	71,040	3,60,422	3,40,325

Name of articles.	Quantity in maunds.		Value in rupees.	
	1993-94.	1994-95.	1993-94.	1994-95.
Silk ..	1,412	700	2,01,785	1,70,066
Seeds ..	49,670	60,149	3,04,786	2,91,132
Leather ..	17,690	18,325	2,29,108	2,61,063
Spices ..	9,167	9,257	4,25,612,	4,30,972
Drugs and medicines	11,750	14,617	2,01,270	1,96,598
Stationery ..	12,451	10,374	1,78,111	2,19,507
Liquors ..	2,447	2,818	1,21,346	7,01,486
Apparel ..	2,943	3,085	1,51,447	1,65,289
Provisions ..	6,921	15,423	1,34,320	2,15,337
Building materials	76,686	84,850	1,25,608	1,58,431
Teasures ..	....	....	62,31,775	76,43,188
Miscellaneous ..	1,29,163	1,31,216	17,86,434	21,02,927

No. V.

Principal articles of export, Jammu and Kashmir State.

Name of article.	Quantity in maunds.		Value in rupees.	
	1993-94.	1994-95.	1993-94.	1994-95.
Wood and timber ..	26,51,765	27,53,998	40,47,690	43,69,844
Wool and Woollens ..	18,054	12,383	11,04,737	15,15,113
Fruits and vegetables	3,66,070	3,92,710	26,04,953	29,96,015

Name of article.	Quantity in maunds.		Value in rupees.	
	1993-94.	1994-95	1993-94.	1994-95.
Raw silk and Cocoons	6,164	4,862	13,30,566	10,73,547
Kuth ..	3,254	1,851	5,01,951	2,81,471
Gram and pulses ..	2,72,754	3,86,016	6,12,447	9,40,867
Ghees ..	6,825	5,544	2,55,624	2,24,142
Hides and skins ..	22,891	16,597	4,20,446	3,82,414
Drugs and medicines	32,322	16,425	3,04,856	3,00,240
Potatoes ..	25,415	10,226	50,950	27,380
Miscellaneous ..	53,317	48,999	7,72,348	18,73,915

2. INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

Among the important features of the work of the Industries Department during the year under report were (*a*) Industrial enquiries and consultation and advice given to prospective industrialists, (*b*) Economic investigation and Trade Surveys, (*c*) Chemical experiments and research; (*d*) Examination of applications for concessions and (*e*) Collection and consolidation of some statistics.

A large number of educated young men who approached this department for advice about taking up techincal or commercial training were given the necessary information. Arrangements were made for training of one State subject in tanning and another in calico printing. The larger industries existing in the State, like the Kashmir Match Factory and the Santonin Factory, did fairly good business. The period of the annual subsidy of Rs. 25,000, sanctioned in favour of the carpet factories to enable them to stand competition of cheap manufacturers outside the State, expired with the close of the year, but the manufacturers applied for the extension of the subsidy for a further period.

The Sri Karan Singh Woollen Mills carried on manufacture of woollen yarn and piece-goods, but was in financial

difficulties. A loan of Rs. 19,600 was therefore granted on the security of machinery and buildings newly set up by the Mills, and a floating loan of Rs. 50,000 was also sanctioned on the security of stores and stock. The Government Sheep-Breeding and Research Farm too was incorporated into a Joint Stock Company. Fifteen rams of merino breed were imported from Newzealand for the purpose of cross-breeding and 500 selected local ewes were purchased. The farm got 3 maunds of merino wool by the end of the year when the ewes were ready to be shorn in a few days. The rebate of certain customs duties in favour of the Kashmir Chemical Company Limited, was extended for 2 years more and the duty on the import of mohova oil was reduced. The Asiatic Colour Company, Jammu, continued to do business and was able to make additions to its products and to effect improvements. The Brass foundry and polishing machine set up by Messrs Faiz Ahmad and Sons, Jammu, opened its branch in Srinagar. A Brass Factory was started at Jammu for manufacture of utensils.

The Kashmir Pottery Works, Jammu, having completed construction work, was able to devote attention to manufacturing work; and it was granted certain concessions to enable it to stand competition. The Factory for manufacture of disinfectant fluids was able to manufacture disinfecting powder and disinfectant tablets.

New Industries.

(1) *Willow Works.*—The Government decided to start a Joint Stock Company for manufacturing cricket bats, with 80 per cent. capital and with Mr. Hardev Singh Uberoi and Company of Srinagar as Managing Agent. The company was registered towards the end of July 1938. With the object of protecting the infant industry, the export of willow half-wroughts was stopped and the customs duty on the accessories required for the industry was removed. The Company imported and installed machinery and was making about 250 bats per day at the close of the year.

(2) *Bee-keeping.*—A proposal was made for starting two training centres to train educated young men and zamindars in modern methods of bee-keeping. Government sanctioned Rs. 4,685 for the recurring and non-recurring expenditure of

the centre in Kashmir, and work was started at Srinagar, though the bee-hives were subsequently removed to Kew in Kazikund. Nineteen boys were under training and they were supposed to finish their course within six months, that is, towards the middle of December 1938. Government also sanctioned Rs. 25,000 for financing the students after their training. Another object of the bee-keeping centres is to educate the existing bee-keepers in villages in modern methods, so that they may get larger quantities of honey and a cleaner product. It is also intended to survey the whole State with a view to study the flora and to find out suitable localities for bee-keeping. Better strains will be fixed, diseases studied, and remedies for them found.

Rosin Factory.—Crude resin has been tapped in the Forests of Mirpur, Reasi, Billawar and Udhampur divisions since 1911. The operations were extended later, and in recent years thirty to fifty thousand maunds of resin were being collected annually and sold to the Jallo Turpentine and Rosin Factory. The demand for the products of resin distillation had during the past few years risen and the Punjab Government could not cope with the extra demand without putting up an additonal unit of machinery. It has been the desire of His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur for many years to set up a factory for distillation of resin in the State. This was, therefore, an opportune moment. Proposals were formulated for a factory dealing with 50 to 80 thousand maunds of resin per year at an estimated capital cost of Rs. 3,00,000. In order that there should be no unnecessary competition between the Jallo factory and the proposed State factory, consultations were held by the Prime Minister with the representatives of the Punjab Government and an agreement was arrived at by which the two factories were to co-operate in the matter of sales. The work of the factory was entrusted to the Chief Conservator of Forests, and arrangements were in progress for the purchase of machinery, fixing of a suitable site, preparation of estimates of buildings, etc. at the close of the year.

The State Bank.—The Prime Minister took up the question of starting a semi-State Bank on the lines recommended by the late Sir S. Pochkhanwala, and at his instance a meeting was held in his office which was attended by the Accountant General, the Finance Minister and

the Director of Industries. It was decided to start a State Bank and a post of an Organiser was sanctioned for four months in the first instance to go through the preliminaries. The Bank was registered with an authorised capital of Rs. 50 lakhs and issued capital of Rs. 20 lakhs on the 1st October 1938 under the style of the Jammu and Kashmir Bank Limited and the work of collecting shares was in progress.

Silk Weaving Factory.—In 1930 the Government decided to give a loan of Rs. 3 lakhs to Bhagats Sukh Dayal Amir Chand for starting a Silk Weaving Factory in the State. It was expected that the said factory would consume a fair quantity of the silk yarn produced in the State. This object, however, could not be realised and Bhagats had practically to close down their factory in 1932.

His Highness' Government therefore sanctioned a scheme for starting a silk weaving factory for the manufacture of superior silk cloth (plain, dyed and printed crepe de chine, georgette, satin, chiffon, etc.) at a capital expenditure of Rs. 1,80,000.

Industrial Laboratory.—The Industrial Laboratory which had been closed down was revived with Dr. Razdan, M.Sc., Ph.D., as Forest Chemist, and placed under the Industries Department. As a result of several experiments, a system of degumming silk waste without injuring its lustre was evolved. It was also found that fat obtained from chrysalids (which were so far sold as manure) can be utilized in soap making on a Laboratory scale. Analysis of merino wool and some indigenous drugs were carried out. Two Science graduates under the guidance of the Professor of Chemistry in the Prince of Wales College worked on the analysis of zinc and preparation of zinc chloride and zinc oxide. Experiments were also made to study the conditions under which Bentonite (a peculiar clay found in the State) could be employed in the purification of oils, as a purifier of honey and a filler in soaps.

Trade and Economic Surveys.—Economic and Trade surveys of the handicrafts of Kashmir were in progress at the beginning of the year and the work of collection of data was completed in the winter. Three reports on silver-wares gubbas, and carpets were published.

Aids to Industries.—The following loans and concessions were sanctioned during the year:—

Industrial concerns.	Loans and concessions granted.
(1) Sri Karan Singh Woollen Mills ...	Rs. 19,600 and floating loan of Rs. 50,000.
(2) Messrs. Ahmad Sheikh and Sons, Gubba-makers...	Loan of Rs. 2000.
(3) S. Bakshish Singh for starting a mixed Dairy ...	Loan of Rs. 5,000.
(4) Kashmir Pottery works, Jammu ...	Several concessions e. g. of ground rent on the area leased, rebate of customs duty etc.
(5) Mr. L. C. Nanda for starting Brass factory ...	Exemptions from customs duty etc.
(6) Mr. Abdul Aziz for Chalk Factory ...	Rebate on customs duty, etc.
(7) Tent Factory, Jammu and Messrs Rancid & Company ...	Land for factory sites.
(8) Kashmir Theatres Limited and Radiant Pictures Limited ...	Permission to shoot films in the State.

Wearing Demonstration Parties.—These parties continued their work during the year. The number of centres covered was 18.

Joint Stock Companies.—Six new companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 57,10,000 were registered. Of these one was a foreign company. One of the existing companies increased its capital from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 5 lakhs. The newly registered companies may be classified as follows :—

1.	Transportation, under section 277		1
2.	Banking	... ...	1
3.	Manufacturing	... ...	4
4.	Theatrical	... ...	1

Patents and designs.—Six applications were received during the year under report. Four patents were registered and two renewed ; 25 applications for designs were registered.

Marketing Board.—Captain Wreford, President of the Board having been appointed Guardian to the Heir Apparent, the Director of Industries was appointed President in his place. The Director of Agriculture and the Superintendent of Civil Veterinary Department continued as members. The Director of Agriculture represented the State in the Marketing Officers Conference held at Delhi in April 1938 Surveys of maize, cocoanuts, mangoes and potatoes were completed during the year and reports submitted to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India. Surveys of sheep and goats, lac, fish, jute, cashewnut, and sugar were in progress.

A Fruit-growers' Association has already been organised. Proposals in respect of marketing of hides and skins and *ghee* were under consideration. A beginning has been made in dissemination of market news by broad-casting in a few localities of the State, the weekly bulletins of prices etc. of wheat, linseed and rice received from the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, Government of India.

A small marketing section was organised by the Director of Agriculture in his departmental stall in the State Exhibition to demonstrate the utility of graded goods to the public. Expansion of such demonstration at the next State Exhibition is receiving attention.

Jammu and Kashmir Exhibition.

The Jammu and Kashmir Exhibition was opened on 27th August 1938 and concluded on 27th September 1938. Several noteworthy features were introduced in the exhibition during the year under report. The products of some village industries were exhibited for the first time, a stall for village industries being organised for the purpose. A special stall was set up by the Rural Development Department for demonstrating all its activities, and it proved a great attraction. The Rural Development Department made for the first time arrangements for members of Panchayats and Dehat Sudhar Committee to visit the exhibition in batches. Games of skill and chance were totally discontinued. The total receipts of the exhibition amounted to Rs. 16,000 as against Rs. 26,736 of the previous year. The fall was mainly due to the discontinuance of the games of skill and chance which used to fetch approximately Rs. 10,000.

Mining and Mineral Survey.

Mining.—During the course of demarcation of the boundary lines of gypsum deposits at Bambyar, the silver-lead deposits of Bunyar were examined. The deposits are important because of their silver content (36 oz. per ton) and nearness to the road.

Dr. Hardar, a representative of the Aluminium Laboratories Limited, Canada, in the course of his survey of the bauxite deposits in India was shown both the Dhyan Garh Power site and Salal Bauxite Deposits.

The Sapphire mines operations were carried out elaborately this year under the directions of Mr. Marin, the French Geologist and Mining Engineer. The total footage done was 800 ft. in 12 weeks at an elevation of 15,500 ft. The work at the new mines was more vigorous this year. In connection with the investigation of a case of smuggled sapphire of a very rare quality, various minerals like aquamarine, garnets, chromite, lead, etc. were located *en route* to Zanskar.

Certificates of approval were granted to:—

(1) L. Tej Ram Shah of Kishtwar,

(2) Th. Raghunath Singh of Jammu,

(3) Messrs Hiranand Jai Ram Singh of Poonch,

(4) Wazir Tej Ram Ji,

(5) Mr. Muzaffar Ahmed,

(6) Messrs N. N. Kaul & R. K. Raina of the Pottery Factory and

(7) Rai Sahib L. Isher Das Kapur.

Mining leases and prospecting licences were granted to:—

1. Wazir Tej Ram Ji for precious and semi-precious stones;

2. Kashmir Pottery Works for Kaolin;

3. Pir Hissam-ud-Din for precious and semi-precious stones;

4. Messrs Daulat Ram Bishan Dass for sentonite;

5. Mr. Mohammad Palla for Gypsum;

6. Mr. Muzaffar Ahmed for Ochre and Graphite, and

7. S. Kesar Singh for Aquamarine.

Six brief notes dealing with Geology and survey work and four notes on Mining were submitted during year.

3. FORESTS.

Climatic conditions.—The summer being dry, the conditions were not favourable for *Mahaning* at the close of the year. It was, however, favourable for resin work in Jammu. Owing to heavy snow falls during the winter, great damage was caused to advanced *deodar* crops in some ranges of Billawar and Ramban Divisions. In Mirpur Division,

the winter was normal and the rains during the spring were evenly distributed.

Market conditions.—The Punjab market for *kail* and fir timber, which remained steady throughout the year, showed a tendency to rise at the close of the year. The demand for *deodar* was satisfactory until the middle of the year; after which it decreased owing to less favourable conditions of trade in the Punjab.

Working plans.—The Batote-Lander Working Plan Division terminated its operations in Jammu Circle, and the division was transferred to the Kashmir circle with its headquarters at Anantnag in Baisakh 1995.

During the year under report 5 plans were sanctioned, 6 plans and maps were printed, 3 were with the press and 3 more were under preparation.

In the Kishtwar Working Plan Division, the revision of the Jasrota Bamboo Plan was completed and the field work of the Kishtwar Plan under revision was resumed. In the Batote-Lander Working Plan Division, the field work of the revised plan was completed. In the newly opened Kashmir Working Plan Division field work consisting of stock mapping, enumeration, etc. was carried out in certain parts of the Liddar and Kuthar ranges. The compilation of the Keran Working Plan was completed. There was a temporary depression in the timber market during the summer, and consequently some of the coupes which are normally sold every year had to be held back so as to reduce the volume exported and keep up the prices. The Kashmir State forests are being worked under a restricted yield as before.

Inferior species like fir and spruce are being worked only to the extent of meeting the actual demand. With the setting up of paper pulp factories on the Chenab and Jhelum rivers, the major portion of the outturn of these species available from the Kashmir State Forests will be utilised. Thinnings continued to be suspended throughout the State except in the Lolab forests as before. The system of local sales that has been evolved to clean up the forests could not be introduced this year, as the timber market was not encouraging.

Training.—The Forest Training School at Chattarnar was reopened during the year. Four Foresters and 8 Forest-guards were under training at the close of the year.

Two Government stipendiaries returned from their deputation for training in forestry in England and were appointed as probationary Assistant Conservators of Forests. Two Muslim candidates were deputed for training in the superior forest service course, Dehra Dun, during the year.

The Government having sanctioned the establishment of a Resin and Turpentine Factory at Jammu, Mr. K. K. Nanda, D. C. F., was appointed as Manager of the factory and deputed for training for 3 months at the Jallo Rosin and Turpentine Factory. A chemist was also appointed and deputed for training at Jallo.

Area.—The total area administered by the Forest Department at the close of the year was 10,038·36 square miles against 10,149·31 square miles of the previous year. The reduction was due to exclusion of 110·95 square miles in the Keran Division, due to a revision of areas. The net area comprised:

	Square miles.
1. Demarcated forests	9869·77
2. Partially demarcated forests ...	34·10
3. Undemarcated forests	134·49
Total ...	10,038·36

Demarcation.—The demarcation party checked the disputed boundary pillars and completed the re-demarcation of Zoon Reshi forest in the Langet Division. In Udhampur Division the demarcation party re-demarcated 10 forests and located and erected 2,362 boundary pillars.

The total length of boundaries completely or partially

demarcated remained at 34,154 miles. Ten forests along with Gai forests of Bhadarwah Division were surveyed.

Silviculture.—The year was a lean seed year for all important conifers. Except in Mirpur Division, regeneration of Chir was unsatisfactory owing to heavy grazing and incendiary fires. Natural regeneration of fir is backward and continues to cause anxiety. Reproduction of bamboo culms in Jasrota forests was satisfactory.

Routine operations such as collection and burning of felling refuse, removal of cuttings of *Pohu* received due attention.

Artificial regeneration.—About 765 maunds of deodar Kail seed was collected and sown, and over 3 lakhs of seedlings planted during the year. Experiments on afforestation of Shankracharya hills were continued and a definite improvement was maintained. Afforestation of Sumbal and Bahu rakhs also received attention.

Artificial propagation of Kuth by sowings and plantings, was successfully carried out in Ramban, Kishtwar, Bhadarwah and Reasi Divisions. About two maunds and a quarter of seed were sown and about 3,35,000 seedlings planted.

The number of sample plots maintained by the Silviculture Research Division came to 123 by the year under report. In addition experimental plots to study regeneration of important conifers and fir have been laid out.

Protection.—There were 297 fire cases in Jammu and 120 in Kashmir. The number of acres burnt were 14,372 and 1,202 respectively. The amount spent on protection work in connection with the fires was Rs. 1,392. A premium of Rs. 1,227 was paid to the new India Assurance Company Limited for insurance of the Baramulla Kuth godown for another year for Rs. 3,85,000.

An area of 142·44 square miles out of 9,870 sq. miles of demarcated forests was closed to grazing. The Kuth protection work was carried out very successfully. There were no raids by the smugglers during the year. A few smuggling cases were reported, which resulted in the conviction of 26

persons in Keran Division; about 6 maunds of Kuth was recovered from the custody of the smugglers. The action of the North Western Frontier Provinces Government in dealing with the tribesmen adjacent to Kashmir checked Kuth smuggling to a great extent.

Forest Engineering.—An amount of about Rs. 34,700 was sanctioned for capital projects not chargeable to revenue, against Rs. 20,000 of the previous year. Over 150 miles of new roads and paths were constructed in various divisions at a cost of Rs. 14,450 and four new bridges were also constructed. The amount spent on new buildings, *e.g.*, Range quarters, Kuth pickets, Guard huts, Rest houses in different divisions, was Rs. 16,000; that on repairs to 2,028 miles of existing roads and several bridges was Rs. 45,700. The existing buildings under the control of the Forest Department were repaired at a cost of about Rs. 21,000. Miscellaneous works *e.g.*, erection of and repairs to fences, pay of Rest-house Chowkidars, and up-keep of telephone line, cost about Rs. 17,500.

The boom at Bela Bahadur Shah was kept in proper working. The income derived from Boom fees was Rs. 15,361.

Exploitation and Commercial Development.—The forests were as usual worked out under the Uniform or Selection system according to the prescription of the Working Plan and sold to lease-holders. Minor forest products of lesser importance were as usual sold to purchasers on lump-sum system; while the more important ones were extracted departmentally and despatched to Baramulla godown for sale by the Utilization Division.

Resin tapping was started in the Mirpur and Billawar Forest Divisions in addition to the Udhampur Forest Division.

In the Reasi Forest Division about 20 maunds of Kambal gum were extracted departmentally. The Utilization Division was able to dispose of about 1,002 maunds of P. Emodi, which brought in a revenue of Rs. 14,095.

The following table shows in approximate lakhs of cubic feet the quantities of timber and firewood extracted depart-

mentally and by purchasers:--

Timber and firewood extracted.		Sambat 1993-94.	Samvat 1994-95.
By Department.			
Timber extracted	...	0 82 lakhs. c. ft.	0·80 lakhs. c. ft.
Firewood extracted	...	0·12 ,,	0·19 ,,
By purchasers.			
Timber extracted	...	173·81 ,,	173·55 ,,
Firewood extracted	...	4·89 ,,	3·03 ,,

The total quantity of drift timber was 0·81 lakhs of cubic feet, from which an amount of over Rs. 50,000 was realized. The stock of timber in the Sale Department at the close of the year was 1·17 lakhs of cubic feet.

Minor products.—The total quantity of clean Kuth recovered by the Utilization Division during the year was 1,812 maunds; the quantity sold was 1,851 maunds, of which 1,500 maunds were sold to Messrs Sassoon and Company—a smaller quantity than usual, owing to the Sino-Japanese War. The amount realized from sale of Kuth was Rs. 2·75 lakhs against Rs. 4·79 lakhs of the previous year.

The quantity of Resin collected during the year was about 37,000 maunds, while the quantity in hand from the previous year was about 27,000 maunds; the quantity despatched to Jallo Factory was about 48,000 maunds. The total amount realized from sales was Rs. 2·15 lakhs; while the expenditure incurred on resin operations was Rs. 1·44 lakhs.

Extraction of *Lac* was held in abeyance during the year owing to unfavourable market conditions.

A quantity of 1,800 lbs. of *Gum* was sold to the State Stationery Department.

Sixty-two tons of *Artemisia* were extracted by Sir Dayakishan Kaul from Gurez and Astore Ranges of Sind Division. Payment was made at £ 9 per ton provisionally, pending verification of rates by the India Trade Commissioner, London.

Minor products of lesser value were as usual sold on royalty system.

The total amount of revenue from sales of all minor forest products including *Kuth* and *Resin* extracted Departmentally was Rs. 5·52 lakhs as compared with Rs. 6·66 lakhs of the previous year.

Timber etc.—The following tables show the quantity of timber supplied at concession rates and the quantities of timber and firewood removed by local villagers as free grants during the year as compared with the previous year:—

Concession and grants.	Samvat 1993-94.	Samvat 1994-95.
Concession rates.		
Quantity of timber	... 14·78 lakhs. of c.ft.	13·45 lakhs. of c.ft.
Market value	... Rs. 2·15 lakhs.	Rs. 1·83 lakhs.
Price realized	... ,, 13,171	,, 15,961
Free grants.		
Quantity of timber	4·21 lakhs of c. ft.	2·37 lakhs of c. ft.
Value	... Rs. 60,123	Rs. 40,019
Quantity of firewood	... 210 30 lakhs of c. ft.	198·35 lakhs of c. ft.
Value	... Rs. 3·61 lakhs.	Rs. 3·37 lakhs.

The total quantity of timber exported from the State forests and Poonch Jagir to the British territory during the year amounted to 63·65 lakhs of cubic feet against 66·29 lakhs of cubic feet of the previous year. In addition to this about 8,000 bamboos, 4,000 maunds of minor forest products and 1,851 maunds of *Kuth* were also exported.

Commercial Development.—The following quantities of walnut and maple half-wroughts and *pohu* were despatched to the Rifle Factory, Ishapur during the year:—

	Walnut.	Maple.	Pohu.
F. Ends ...	40,887 Nos.	5,859 Nos.	...
Butts ...	37,490 ,,	1,825 ,,	..
F. H. Guards ...	26,840 ,,	366 ,,	...
R. H. Guards ...	457 ,,	...	...
Billets ...	...	...	230 Mds.

The total amount of revenue realized on the sale of walnut and maple half-wroughts was about Rs. 1·14 lakhs against Rs. 0·52 lakhs of the previous year.

Financial results.—The following statement compares the financial results of the year with those of the previous year:

	Samvat 1993-94.	Samvat 1994-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts ...	49·10 lakhs.	45·79 lakhs.
Expenditure A. ...	4·58 ,,	5·29 ,,
Expenditure B. ...	8·27 ,,	8·35 ,,
Total expenditure ...	12·85 ,,	13·64 ,,
Surplus ...	36·25 ,,	32·15 ,,
Percentage of surplus to receipts ...	73·8 ,,	70·2 ,,

The fall in revenue by about Rs. 4·2 lakhs is mainly due to the fact that on representation from Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Company, lease-holders for Kuth, the Government reduced the stipulated quantity of 3,000 maunds of *Kuth* to be purchased by the firm to half the quantity for the year under report, owing to the trade in Kuth having been brought to a standstill by the Sino-Japanese War.

The value of timber and other forest products in hand at the Sale Depots at the close of the year was Rs. 5·54 lakhs including clean Kuth to the value of Rs. 4 lakhs and walnut half-wroughts worth about Rs. 1 lakh. Outstandings on account of forest revenue at the close of the year were about Rs. 29·45 lakhs.

4. GAME PRESERVATION.

General.—The establishment was raised during the year by one Sub-Overseer, two Jamadars and 22 watchers.

Aru Game Preservation was taken by the Shikarkhana Department, while Chandar Ara Stream in Tral valley was transferred from it.

Shooting and Fishing.—The revenue realized from about 700 licences issued for Big Game, Small Game, Special Game and Trapping was Rs. 18,736; that from trout licences and licences issued for fishing was Rs. 26,916 and Rs. 23,734 respectively. The total receipts from all sources came to Rs. 72,623 against Rs. 64,755 of the previous year; the expenditure was Rs. 56,382 against Rs. 56,214 of the previous year.

The following is an approximate statement of important items of game shot during the year :—

Game.	No. shot.	Largest head	Locality in which shot.
1. Leopards ...	96	...	...
2. Wolves ...	109	...	...

Game.	No. shot.	Largest head.	Locality in which shot.
3. Bears ...	48	...	...
4. Sharpu ...	12	28·2 inches.	Ladakh.
5. Bharal ...	10	25 ,,	,,
6. Ibex ...	25	48·2 ,,	Bultistan.
7. Markhor ..	8	53 ,,	Astore.
8. Stag ...	9	39 ,,	Pahalgam
9. Oris Ammon	7	38 ,,	Ladakh.

The largest numbers of trout were caught in the streams of Bringhi, Upper and Middle, Nowbug Upper and Lower (2,700) Kokarnag, Pahalgam, Shishnag, Erin, Madmatti and Kishanganga. The weight of the largest trout was 11·5 lb; that of the largest Ningel Mahaseer was 55 lb.

All trout streams remained well stocked, yet some of them were further stocked from the Hatcheries of Achhabal and Harwan. There was no epidemic disease in the Hatcheries.

5. CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

General.—An important event in the administration of the Department was the raising of the status of Deputy Inspectors of Customs and Excise to the Gazetted rank.

With a view to having petrol available in the State at cheaper rates, lorries importing petrol into the State territory were exempted from payment of road toll.

A Road Toll Regulation was passed by the Praja Sabha and assented to by His Highness; and new *Rawana Kham* and *Tar Khabar* Rules were sanctioned by the Government.

The concession enjoyed by European visitors and residents not engaged in trade of importing goods through postal parcels free of customs duty was withdrawn from the 1st March 1938.

The Tariff Advisory Committee formed to make suggestions about the rates of Customs Duty in force in the State, submitted its recommendations and the Government approved revision of customs duty, under certain heads. Some of the important changes introduced were: (*a*) Reduction of import duty of Indian cement from Rs. 13-12-0 to Rs. 9 per ton; (*b*) Enhancement of import duty on British Indian Factory sugar from Rs. 1-12-0 to Rs. 2-12-0 per maund, including Khandsari Sugar; (*c*) Reduction of import duty on Indian match paper and paper used for printing newspapers and books from $1\frac{1}{4}$ annas per lb. to 5 per cent. *ad valorem*; (*d*) Reduction of export duty on fruits and potatoes from 8 annas to 6 annas per maund.

Receipts.—The total realisations of the Department under the various heads (as compared with those of the previous year) are shown in the following statement:—

		Samvat 1993-94.	Samvat 1994-95.
		Rs.	Rs.
1.	Customs Import duty ...	51·00 lakhs.	55·17 lakhs.
2.	Customs Export duty ...	3·00 „	2·50 „
3.	Octroi duty ...	3·07 „	2·76 „
4.	Road Toll ...	9·59 „	9·05 „
	Total ...	66·66 „	69·48 „
5.	Excise (duty on liquors and drugs including Licences fee ...	2·94 „	2·73 „

		Samvat 1993-94.	Samvat 1994-95.
		Rs.	Rs.
6. Profit under Excise	...	0·47 lakhs.	0·46 lakhs.
7. Possession Tax (arrears) on cars	...	0·04 ,,	0·04 ,,
8. Licence fee on Arms	...	0·01 ,,	0·01 ,,
9. Excise duty of Laundry soap.		0·02 ,,	...
10. Excise duty on matches	...	1·97 ,,	1·76 ,,
Total	...	5·45 ,,	5·00 ,,
11. Miscellaneous	...	0·13 ,,	0·15 ,,
Total	...	72·23 ,,	74·64 ,,

The chief articles which contributed towards increase in the import duty receipts were: Petroleum (+Rs. 81,000); Woollen piece goods including wool raw (+Rs. 79,000); Cotton piece goods foreign (+Rs. 69,000); Cotton piece goods Indian (+Rs. 42,000); Brass and Copper (+Rs. 20,000); Drugs and Medicines (+Rs. 12,000); 'Other Building Material' (+Rs. 8,000); turmeric (+Rs. 7,000); miscellaneous articles (+Rs. 70,000).

The decrease in export duty was noticeable under Fruits (–Rs. 23,000); Leather (–Rs. 13,000); Wool (–Rs. 7,000); Potatoes (–Rs. 8,000); Grains (-Rs. 7,000); *Ghee* (–Rs. 6,000).

Under Octroi the fall in Srinagar is mainly due to lesser imports of Shali.

Road Toll has fallen owing to reduction of rates.
Decrease under Excise is due to fall in the consumption of exciseable articles.

Excise duty on Laundry Soap was recovered from those firms only which are in receipt of grant-in-aid from the Government. The figures under the head "Excise Duty on Matches" represent the share allotted to the State by the Government of India in the "Common Pool" arrangement.

Tariff.—The changes which appeared in the British Indian Import Tariff were, as usual, introduced in the General Schedule of the State Tariff.

Inland and foreign postal parcels.—The following table shows the receipts of the two provinces under these heads during the year, as compared with the previous year:—

			Samvat 1993-94.	Samvat 1994-95.
	Inland.		Rs.	Rs.
Kashmir	...	...	23,124	24,926
Jammu	...	...	7,144	5,873
	Total	...	30,268	30,799
	Foreign.			
Kashmir	...	...	97,731	67,193
Jammu	...	...	7,957	15,347
	Total	...	1,05,688	82,540

The receipts under foreign parcels fluctuate and are generally determined by imports made for His Highness.

Imports in Bond.—The receipts under this head were Rs. 26·87 lakhs against Rs. 23·03 lakhs of the previous year. The increase is attributed to larger imports of cotton piece goods, wool and woollens, petroleum, etc.

Dhalmahmud Exemptions.—The exemptions allowed during the year on occount of customs duty on goods imported into Poonch *via.* Dhalmahmud-Sehra route amounted to Rs. 94,502 against Rs. 80,576 of the previous year.

Rafting fee and grazing fee.—Collections were made by the Department as usual, on behalf of the Forest and Revenue Departments.

Excise.

Cultivation of Poppy.—The area cultivated and the area cropped during the year were 1,325 kanals 12½ marlas, and 991 kanals and 10½ marlas respectively as compared with 506 kanals, 7 marlas, and 500 kanals respectively of the previous year. The quantity of opium extracted was 15 maunds 6 seers and 1 chhatak against 8 maunds 30 seers and 14½ chataks of the previous year. The restriction imposed on cultivation of poppy on large scale was relaxed for the year under report as the stock of manufactured opium had exhausted. But owing to unfavourable weather conditions, the total yield was below the estimate. The whole produce was purchased by the Department for Rs. 4,488, the average price paid per seer was Rs. 7-2-0.

Charas.—A quantity of 25 maunds, 36 seers and 9¼ chhataks of Charas including *bardana* was purchased by the Department for Rs. 8,044. The increase in price was due to restrictions imposed on Charas trade in Sinkiang.

Country Liquor.—The contract for supply was held by the Murree Brewery Company Limited, Rawalpindi, at the rate of 13 annas per Imperial Gallon of London-proof strength—delivery to be made by the Distillery at Srinagar, Domel and Jammu warehouses.

The profits realized from sale of excisable articles were:

	Samvat 1993-94.	Samvat 1994-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Country liquor	1,081	558
Opium	46,637	44,593
Charas	284	714
Total ...	47,002	45,865

No profits are charged in the case of Country Liquor and Charas; the figures only represent savings in wastage and dry-age. The decrease under opium is probably due to illicit opium being available in the market.

The result of auction for the sale of Excise vend privileges as compared with that of the previous year may be seen from the following table:—

	Samvat S. 1993-94.	Samvat S. 1994-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Jammu.		
1. Country Liquor ...	92,088	88,704
2. Foreign Liquor (for consumption on premises) ...	300	300
3. Charas	20,028	14,988
4. Opium	17,148	17,016
Total ...	1,29,564	1,21,008

	Samvat 1993-94.	Samvat 1994-95.
Kashmir.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Country Liquor ...	39,064	32,092
2. Foreign Liquor (for consumption on premises) ...	840	900
3. Charas	6,955	5,212
4. Opium	8,698	8,220
Total ...	55,557	46,424

In Jammu the decrease under Country Liquor was due to (1) prevalence of illicit distilled liquor, (2) opening of Country Liquor shops by the Chenani Jagir at Kud and Chenani, and (3) issue of a licence for sale of Foreign Liquor for consumption off the premises for Mirpur town.

Illicit Distillation.—The number of cases of illicit distillation of liquor and unlawful possession and sale of exciseable articles detected during the year was 65. The evil seems to have taken deep root, especially in Jammu Province.

The following table shows the consumption of exciseable articles during the year as compared with the previous year:—

Kashmir.	Samvat 1993-94.	Samvat 1994-95.
1. Country Liquor (L. P. gallons) ...	2,660 gallons.	2,536 gallons.
	M. S. C. T.	M. S. C. T.
2. Charas ...	7 35 0 0	3 20 12 0
3. Opium ...	4 13 13 3	3 30 6 0

	Sambat 1993-93.	Sambat 1994-95.
Jammu.		
1. Country Liquor ...	9,151 gallons.	8,685 gallons.
	M. S. C. T.	M. S. C. T.
2. Charas ...	22 8 2 1	14 38 13 0
3. Opium ...	13 6 6 0	11 37 12 0

The incidence of consumption and Excise taxation per *mille* of population are indicated by the following figures:—

		Kashmir.	Jammu.
Liquor in L. P gallons	S. 1993-94 ...	1·7	7·0
	S. 1994-95 ...	1·5	6·2
Drugs in Tolas ...	S. 1993-94 ...	25·0	110·5
	S. 1994-95 ...	14·8	61 9
Taxation in Rupees...	S. 1993-94 ...	56·6	172·0
	S. 1994-95 ...	58·4	165·1

The Departmental arrangements for supply of the demand for liquor in Astore continued as before.

Exemptions and Refunds.—The main exemptions allowed during the year in favour of privileged persons, the Government and the Imperial Departments were Rs. 1·48 lakhs under Customs and Rs. 1·36 lakhs under Road Toll against Rs. 1·27 lakhs and Rs. 1·08 lakhs respectively of the previous year. The total refunds granted under various heads amounted to over Rs. 22,000.

The refunds on account of octroi duty on goods which passed in transit through the Srinagar octroi limits amounted

to Rs. 0·93 lakhs. Refunds of import duty at Kargil and Gurez Customs Posts on goods transported to Ladakh and Gilgit amounted to Rs. 0·70 lakhs.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The total revenue collected by the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 74·65 lakhs against Rs. 72·23 lakhs of the prevoius year. Adding for statistical purposes the collections made on behalf of other Departments as well as remissions allowed under exemptions, the gross earnings of the Department would be Rs. 77·51 lakhs. The total expenditure on the maintenance of the Department amounted to Rs. 3·96 lakhs against Rs. 3·83 lakhs of the previous year.

Traffic in Opium and other Dagerous Drugs (1938): A-General.—No change was introduced in the Excise rules and regulations during the year.

Particulars regarding prosecutions and penalties are given in statement No. V below.

The rules and regulations governing import, transit and export of each drug continued unchanged.

B-Particular Drugs: Raw opium.—(*a*) The Area under cultivation was 124 acres;

(*b*) The quantity of opium produced was 15 maunds, 6 seers and 1 chhatak;

(*c*) The quantity consumed in the State was 16 maunds and 15 seers.

(*d*) The sale price of Excise opium per seer in the retail shops was Rs. 110 in Jammu and Rs. 120 in Kashmir.

4. The smoking of *madak* or any other preparation of opium in public or in private dens and keeping of such dens as well as the import, export, transport, manufacture, possession and sale of prepared opium is prohibited, provided that any person may manufacture for his own use, and not for sale, opium lawfully in his possession, not more than half a tola at one time of prepared opium and may possess and transport the same, but no person holding licence under the Excise

Regulation shall manufacture or possess prepared opium in any quantity on the premises covered by his licence.

5. *Indian Hemp.*—The consumption of various sorts of hemp drugs during year 1938 is given in statement IV below.

6. *Morphia, Heroin, medicinal opium and cocaine.*—The quantities imported, re-exported and consumed were as follows:—

	Imported.	Re-exported.	Consumed.
Morphia and its preparations ..	118 lb. 12 oz. 6 dram, 28 gr. 2522 tubes and 57 tabloids.	..	50 lb. 8 oz. 58 gr. and 754 tubes.
Heroin	4 lb. 13 oz. 6 dr. 25 gr.	..	1 oz. 9 dr.
Medicinal opium and its preparations.	318 lb. 2 oz. 6 dr. 47 gr. and 4296 tablets.	..	129 lb. 6 dr. 38 gr. and 1154 tablets.
Cocaine	3 lb. 14 oz. 2 dr. 43 gr. 85 tablets. and 5 tubes.	..	6 oz. 7 dr. 7 gr. 12 tablets and 3 tubes.

The figures shown as imported include also the opening balance in hand on 1st January 1938.

Permits for imports and licences for use, possession, and sale were issued for the requirement of Hospitals, chemists, and medical practitioners only.

Statement No. 1.

The following statement shows the total area of land under poppy cultivation, the total yield of opium, and the stock of old opium in Jammu and Kashmir State during

the year:—

Name of the State.	Area of land under poppy cultivation	Ascertained yield of opium (in maunds).	Stock of old opium at the close of 1938.
		Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch. T.
Jammu and Kashmir.	124 acres.	15 6 1	14 7 6 3½

STATEMENT No. 2.

The following statement shows the total consumption of opium (in seers) as well as per 10,000 of population, and revenue derived from opium and its percentage to the total gross revenue in the Jammu and Kashmir State during the year 1938.

Name of Sate	Consumption of opium in 1938 (in seers).	Population according to Census of 1931.	Consumption per 10,000 of population in 1938 (in seers).	Revenue derived from opium in 1938 [in rupees).	Percentage of opium to the total gross revenue under Excise in 1938.
Jammu and Kashmir ...	655	32,47,934	2·01	69,829	21·8 per cent.

Note.— The figures of revenue are from October 1937 to October 1938 as the revenue accounts of the State are maintained accordingly.

STATEMENT No. 3.

The following statement shows the number of shops for the retail vend of opium and the limit of private possession of opium during the year 1938.

Name of State.	No. of shops for the retail sale. of opium.	Retail sale price per seer of opium.	Limit of private possession of opium.
Jammu and Kashmir.	53	Jammu Rs. 110 and Kashmir Rs. 120 per seer.	Three tolas.

STATEMENT No. 4.

The following statement shows the consumption of various sorts of hemp drugs in the Jammu and Kashmir State during the year 1938.

Name of the State.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.
	Mds.	Srs	Ch.
Jammu and Kashmir.	15	35	4
			No account of Bhang is kept, hence figures of its consumption are not available.

STATEMENT No. 5.

The following statement shows the total number of prosecutions and convictions (with an indication as to the nature of the offence leading to conviction) for offences relating to opium, hemp drugs and cocaine (there being none in respect of other dangerous drugs)—quantities of each drug seized and penalties imposed in the Jammu and Kashmir State during the year 1938.

Name of State.	*Total number of prosecutions.*			*Total number of convictions.*			Nature of offence leading to conviction.	Penalties imposed.	*Quantity of drugs seized.*					
	Opium.	Hemp drugs.	Cocaine.	Opium.	Hemp drugs.	Cocaine.			Opium.			Hemp drugs.		Cocaine.
									Sr.	C.	T	M.	Sr.	Ch. T.
Jammu and Kashmir.	12	6	...	4	6	...	Illegal possession of charas and opium.	The accused were punished with imprisonment and fine.	9	3	2	1	5	7 0 ...

6. PRINTING.

Government Press, Jammu.—This Press does the bulk of Government printing. Besides most of the Government publications, it prints the Government Gazette. The out-turn of its work during the year was:—

1.	Composition (Hand, Mono, & Lino etc.) ...	About 30 million ens and 22,000 pages.
2.	Typo printing	7·6 million impressions.
3.	Litho printing	3·4 ,, ,,
4.	Copy writing	6,618 pages.
5.	Binding (Books, Registers and copies) ...	1,30,000
6.	Numbering	11,000.
7.	Type casting	790 lb.

There was remarkable increase in production during the year as compared with the previous year in almost every kind of work. The most important addition was due to the fact that the Government ordered for the first time in the history of the administration, the printing and publishing of the annual administration reports of all Government Departments, besides the General Report on the administration of the State. All sorts of forms, Praja Sabha Proceedings, Rules, Regulations, etc., were printed as usual. A list of books printed and the number of copies of each is given in the Administration Report of the Press.

Receipt and Expenditure.—The receipts from various sources were Rs. 1·37 lakhs; the total expenditure was Rs. 1·03 lakhs.

7. STATIONERY DEPOTS AND TENT STORES.

Purchase and Issues.—During the year under report articles worth Rs. 1·32 lakhs were purchased (against Rs. 1·33 lakhs of the previous year) and articles worth Rs. 1·19 lakhs were issued (against Rs. 1·35 lakhs of the previous year). The stock balance was worth Rs. 54,505 (Rs. 53,462 at the Central Depot, Jammu and Rs. 1,043 at Srinagar).

The number of indents received from about 500 Government offices was 1,039 against 1,119 of the previous year.

Fifty-four officers were supplied with tent equipage and camp furniture, and farashes where required.

8. CIVIL SUPPLIES.

The Department registered during the year under report twelve more firms—of furniture makers, book-binders, trunk-makers, etc. The firms already approved were inspected and given necessary advice. The activities of the Department during the year included registration of local manufacturing firms, stationery contracts, contracts for uniforms including belts and jallars, carriage contracts of Press and Central Depot, appointment of contractors for rubber stamps, peon books, cycles and press material and printing requisitions of Government offices.

9. SERICULTURE.

General.—The Department continued its efforts to expand the Industry. The Government sanctioned an amount of Rs. 42,000 for the installation of 200 modern reeling basins in the Kashmir Silk Factory. The work of installation was in progress when the year closed.

The silk market was unsteady during the year. The prices were at a reasonable level at the beginning of the year, but there was a sharp fall afterwards, which adversely affected the receipts of the Department.

A handsome share of the ascertained profits of the previous year was returned to rearers and reelers in the shape of a restoration of the cut in prices and wages in both provinces.

About 90,000 mulberry seedlings were distributed from the nurseries for plantation. Efforts were made as usual to induce the zamindars to plant mulberry trees on their holdings.

The behaviour of labour in the factories was normal, except that on the occasion of the arrest of some persons in connection with defiance of orders under section 144, the labourers of the Srinagar factory absented themselves for 28 days.

Kashmir Silk Factory.

Rearing.—The total quantity of seed distributed was 36,663 oz. (19,666 foreign and 16,997 local) against 38,645 oz. of the previous year. The number of rearers was 46,724, that of the villages in which rearing was done was 1974. The average yield was 29 seers, 5·3 chhataks per oz. of seed distributed against 30 seers, 15 chhataks of the previous year. The fall in the yield was due to unfavourable weather during the last and critical stages of rearing.

The total crop amounted to 26,883 maunds against 29,947 maunds of the previous year, and the total amount paid to the rearers on account of the price of cocoons was Rs. 3·86 lakhs. A further amount of Rs. 1·12 lakhs was paid on account of the enhancement of the rate paid for the previous year's crop.

Twenty-six ounces of pure Golden Race were reared in the new Rearing Huts at Harwan on improved methods and under close supervision. The yield was 36 seers 12 chhataks per oz. in spite of unfavourable weather. The total crop was about 26,883 maunds. Of this, a quantity of about 323 maunds was utilized for reproduction of seed. The quantity of seed obtained from this was 25,366 oz. or 70·75 oz. per maund against 61·1 oz. per maund of the previous year.

Reeling.—The following table shows the quantity of silk reeled during the year as compared with the previous year:—

	Samvat 1993-94.	Samvat 1994-95.
1. Working basins (No.) ...	1,37,234	1,38,002
2. Cocoons issued (Mds.) ...	25,229	25,369
3. Yield:— ...		
Silk No. 1 and 2 ...	1,60,211 lb	1,60,789 lb
Dopost ...	5,699	8,572
Wastes ...	83,666	88,015

Under Government orders, the cut of 20 per cent. which had been imposed on the wages of labour in 1934 was restored to them for the year 1993-94; this involved an expenditure of about Rs. 38,000.

Sales.—The total sales of the year amounted to about 1,48,000 lbs. of raw silk and about 1,55,000 lbs. of silk wastes. The total receipts from the sale were Rs. 9·15 lakhs.

Jamuu Silk Factory.

Rearing.—The quantity of seed imported during the year was 7,997 oz., which was 1,525 oz. more than that imported during the previous year. Owing to a sudden rise in temperature in the month of Baisakh, a larger number of worms died at the spinning stage and the expectations of a bumper crop, which were raised earlier, could not materialize. Yet the average yield exceeded one maund per oz., which is regarded as normal. It worked out to 43 seers, 8 chhataks against 43 seers, 7 chhataks of the previous year.

The Government having sanctioned an increase of Rs. 1-14-0 per maund in the price of cocoons retrospectively from the previous year, an amount of Rs. 13,000 was paid to the rearers on account of the previous year's crop. Payments for the year under report were made at the enhanced rate of Rs. 14-6-0. The arrear payment had a very salutary effect on the rearing operations.

The total quantity of seed distributed to 8,406 rearers in 882 villages was about 8,000 oz.; the weight of cocoons received was 8,695 seers, the total payment for which (including carriage to Jammu and Lambardari dues) amounted to Rs. 1·32 lakhs.

Reeling.—The following table shows the quantity of silk reeled during the year as compared with the previous year—

		Samvat 1993-94.	Samvat 1994-95.
No of basins (No.)	...	28 186	29,864
Cocoons issued (Mds.)	...	6,639	6,921
Quantity produced.—			
(1) Superior	...	37,189 lb	38,001 lb
(2) Dopost	...	1,548 ,,	2,490 ,,
(3) Wastes	...	30,641 ,,	29,306 ,,

Sales.—With the exception of a small quantity of Neel Silk exported to England for experimental purposes, the whole output of raw silk and inferior wastes was consumed in the Indian markets.

10.—MULBERRY CULTURE.

Kashmir.—The Kashmir Sericulture Department maintained seven nurseries at different localities which produced 76,000 trees. The number of seedlings planted in the nurseries was over one lakh. The number of permits issued to zamindars for removal of dry and fallen mulberry wood during the year was 593. Applications for grant of the permits were promptly disposed of.

Jammu.—In spite of the general apathy of the people towards mulberry culture in this Province a fairly large number of plants was, with Departmental persuasion, planted by the zamindars. The total number of plants distributed for the purpose including those planted through the Forest Department, was 14,321 (against 12,146 of the previous year). All possible facilities were afforded as usual to the zamindars for removing the dead and fallen trees and for cutting green trees when necessary. The number of trees for which permits were so issued during the year was 2,526.

Chapter—V. PROTECTION.

1.—LEGISLATION.

During the year under report sixteen regulations were placed on the Statute Book. The most important among these were: The Kahcharai Regulation No. 10 of 1994 and the Wireless Telegraphy Regulation No. 3 of 1995.

A list of notifications and regulations which amended, repealed and revised the existing laws and rules is annexed with this Report. A statement showing the list of laws in force in the State is also appended.

Fifteen bills were drafted during the year under report.

The more important Statutory Rules drafted or scrutinised during the year under report were: (*i*) Electricity Rules, (*ii*) Wiring Rules, (*iii*) Rules under Boilers' Regulation, (*iv*) Insurance Rules, (*v*) Police Punishment Rules, (*vi*) Police Promotion Rules, (*vii*) Police Investigation Rules, (*viii*) Police Information Rules, (*ix*) Rules for Loan of Articles from State Hospitals, (*x*) Ambulance Rules, (*xi*) Cantonment Bye-laws, (*xii*) Motor Vehicles Rules.

References for opinion.—The number of references for opinion disposed of during the year under report was 1,190.

2. JUSTICE.

General.—The High Court kept close vigilance over subordinate judicial officers and obtained statements regularly from the subordinate courts to find out the progress of work in each court. The disposal work of the year under report was satisfactory.

A.—Criminal Justice.

Courts.—The number of courts exercising criminal jurisdiction was 140 against 139 of the previous year.

Offences.—The total number of offences reported during the year including the closing balance of the previous year

was 17,872 against 18,771 of the previous year. The number of persons involved was 38,201 against 39,029 of the previous year. Out of these, cases involving 30,179 persons were disposed of. The percentages of persons discharged, acquitted, convicted and otherwise disposed of were 32, 22, 36 and 9 respectively.

The total number of *offences affecting human body* was 2,948 against 3,106 of the previous year. There were 54 cases of *illicit traffic in women* (against 34 of the previous year) and 138 of *abduction*.

The following is a statement of offences affecting property:—

	Samvat 1993-94.	Samvat 1994-95.
1. Theft	1,115	905
2. Extortion	70	68
3. Dacoity	63	56
4. Breach of Trust ...	329	327
5. Cheating	173	178
6. Receiving stolen property ...	156	177
7. Mischief	326	335
8. Criminal Trepass or House Breaking	755	746
9. Robbery	29	31
10. Miscellaneous	10	174

The number of offences against special local laws was 16,483 against 16,715 of the previous year. Of these 12,435 were disposed of. A special Magistrate's Court was established temporarily in Jammu City to dispose of pending Municipal cases.

During the year under report, 161 persons were required to furnish security bonds for keeping peace and good behaviour as against 291 persons in the previous year. Fifty-nine cases of cow-killing were reported, of which 58 were disposed of. Forty-one cases were reported under the Infant Marriage Regulation; of these 35 were disposed of.

Appellate Courts.—The number of appellate courts under the control of the High Court was 17 as in the previous year. The total number of appeals pending in all the criminal courts was 1,715 against 1,572 of the previous year. The number of persons involved was 2,468. Out of these 1,560 appeals involving 2,200 persons were disposed of.

The total number of appeals pending decision in the High Court of Judicature was 393, of which 367 were disposed of. The number of revisions pending was 208, of which 196 were disposed of.

The courts other than the High Court, exercising revisional jurisdiction had 335 rivision petitions pending for disposal; of these 282 were disposed of.

Lock-ups.—The number of Judicial Lock-ups was 39, that of under-trial prisoners whose cases were pending disposal was 3,343; the number awaiting trial at the close of the year was 117. The Diet and Hawalat expenses were Rs. 11,643.

B.—Civil Justice (Exclusive of Agriculturists' Relief Regulation.)

Courts.—The number of courts exercising civil jurisdiction subordinate to the High Court was 59 as in the previous year.

Suits.—The number of suits instituted in these courts was 9,917 against 10,417 of the previous year. Of these 748 related to landed property and 8,351 to money transactions. The value of 66 per cent. of the latter was under Rs. 100, and of 29 per cent. between Rs. 100 and Rs. 500. The total value was Rs. 15·34 lakhs.

The number of suits pending disposal was 13,371 against

13,732 of the previous year. Out of these 10,013 cases were disposed of during the year.

The average duration was 156 days in Jammu Province and 109 days in Kashmir Province.

The number of original suits pending decision in the High Court was 39, of which 6 were disposed of in Single Bench.

The number of miscellaneous suits disposed of during the year was 3,362.

Execution of Decrees.—The number of applications for execution of decrees was 18,969 against 19,816 of the previous year. Of these 11,485 were disposed of. The total amount realized in the execution of decrees was Rs. 7·07 lakhs against Rs. 7·87 lakhs in the previous year. The decrease in realizations is largely attributable to general depression in the value of property and products.

Appellate courts.—The number of appellate courts subordinate to the High Court was 16 against 15 in the previous year. The increase is due to the Revenue Assistant, Bunji, being invested with appellate powers.

The number of appeals pending disposal including the closing balance of the previous year was 1,325 against 1,234 of the previous year. Out of these 822 were disposed of.

The number of appeals pending disposal in the High Court was 518, out of which 246 were disposed of. The number of revisions in the High Court was 204 of which 142 we re disposed of.

Revenue case work.—Including the closing balance of the previous year, there were 74 appeals, revisions, and reviews for decision. Of these 50 applications were disposed of.

Processes.—The number of processes issued was 1,63,780 against 2,11,423 of the previous year. The amount realized as process fee was Rs. 29,091 against Rs. 30,651 of the previous year.

Legal practitioners.—The total number of legal practitioners including the advocates practising in all the courts

of His Highness' Government was 238 against 215 in the previous year. Of these 24 were Advocates; 83 Vakils; and 131 Pleaders. During the year 24 new legal practitioners were enrolled.

C.—Civil Justice under the Agriculturist Relief Regulation.

Courts and suits.—The number of courts exercising powers under the Agriculturist Relief Regulation was 32 against 31 of the previous year. The number of civil suits for disposal was 8,505 against 8,832 in the previous year. Of these 6,419 were disposed of. Out of 6,095 suits instituted during the year, 6,070 were suits for money transaction and 25 for other rights. About three-fourths of suits were of a value of under Rs. 100 and about 23 per cent. of a value of under Rs. 500.

The average duration of cases disposed of was 84 days in Jammu Province and 80 in Kashmir Province.

Execution of Decrees.—The number of applications for execution of decrees including the previous year's balance was 9,886 against 10,305 in the previous year. Out of these 6,497 were disposed of. The amount of actual realizations was Rs. 2·31 lakhs against Rs. 2·69 lakhs of the previous year. The value of execution cases was Rs. 14·18 lakhs.

Appellate Courts.—The number of appellate courts was 13 as in the previous year. The number of appeals for disposal was 75 of which 57 were disposed of. The average duration of each appeal was 68 days in Jammu Province and 32 days in Kashmir.

There were 359 revision applications presented to the High Court. Of these 239 were disposed of.

D.—Registration.

The number of deeds registered during the year was 8.959 against 9,483 of the previous year. The number of documents which were refused registration was 303. The fees realized were Rs. 0·83 lakhs against 0·87 lakhs of the previous year. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 5,417.

3. EXTRADITION.

The work was carried on by the District Magistrates as usual. The total number of persons surrendered to British Government by His Highness' Government was 17 against 19 in the previous year. The British Government surrendered 37 persons to His Highness' Government against 33 in the previous year.

4. JAILS DEPARTMENT.

General.—There was no change during the year in the number of jails and sub-jails. The sub-jail at Bunji was ordered to be shifted to Astore, but arrangements for its transfer were not yet complete. The construction of a new Infectious Ward in the Jammu Central Jail was completed during the year under report, which fulfils a long-felt need.

Escape of prisoners.—There has been one case of escape in the Srinagar Central Jail. The prisoner is still at large and the matter is under investigation.

Details of prisoners.—The following statement gives the details of prisoners detained in the jails during the year under report as compared with figures of the previous year:

Jails.	*Number of prisoners.*			
	Remaining from the previous year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.	Remaining at the close of the year.
Srinagar Central Jail ...	347	1,817	2,164	617
Jammu Central Jail ...	285	1,052	1,337	267
Sub-Jails, Kashmir ...	56	281	343	90
Sub-Jails, Jammu ...	47	776	819	50
Ladakh	...	11	11	3
Skardu	8	11	19	3

The total admissions during the year were as follows:—

Convicts	2,396
Undertrials	1,362
Civil	159
Lunatics	15
Total ...	3,932

Lunatics.—The statement given below shows the number of lunatics admitted during the year and how they were disposed of:

	Jammu.	Srinagar.
Remaining from previous year ...	11	21
Admitted during the year	12	29
Total ...	23	50
Discharged	18	22
Died		4
Remaining at the end of the year ...	5	24

Juveniles.—The total number of juvenile prisoners was 13 in Jammu and 42 in Srinagar.

The following are the details of prisoners according to religion and age:—

Religion.—

Hindus	323
Muslims	2,013
Others	89
Total ...	2,425

Age.—

Under 16 years	60
Above 16 years but not exceeding 40 years	1,970
Above 40 years but not exceeding 60 years	357
Above 60 years	38
Total ...	2,425

Literacy of prisoners.—Out of 2,425 prisoners, 180 were literate and 2,245 illiterate.

Jail offences.—The number of jail offences during the year was 89 in the Jammu Central Jail, and 27 in the Srinagar Central Jail.

Remissions.—The number of convicts released under this system in Jammu Jails was 127 against 140 of the previous year; 40 prisoners earned extraordinary remissions for special good work and good conduct; 68 prisoners were released under orders of Government on executing a bond, in order to relieve congestion in the Jail. In the Srinagar Central Jail, 223 prisoners were released under this system against 403 of the previous year; 88 prisoners were released under special orders of Government to relieve over-crowding.

Employment of prisoners.—The daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour in the Jammu Central Jail was 261·78. Excluding the sick, the infirm, prison servants, those employed in hospital, garden, kitchen etc., there remained only about 99 prisoners available for labour in the Jail Press and Manufactory. In the Central Jail, Srinagar, there were about 157 prisoners available for labour in the Press and Manufactory.

Manufactory.—The earnings from the Manufactory and Press in the Jammu Central Jail amounted to Rs. 9,637 and Rs. 17,512 respectively against Rs. 12,466 and Rs. 23,336 respectively of the previous year. The corresponding figures

of the Central Jail, Srinagar, are as follows:—

	1993-94.	1994-95.
Manufactory	8,600	5,214
Press	43,429	26,575

The decrease in the receipts is again due to special releases and disturbed political conditions.

Health of prisoners.—The health of prisoners on the whole remained satisfactory; 8 deaths in the Srinagar Central Jail and 3 deaths in the Jammu Central Jail took place during the year under report, against 23 and 11 deaths respectively of the year preceding.

Expenditure.—Total receipts of all jails during the year 1994-95 amounted to Rs. 0·61 lakhs. The expenditure incurred on the maintenance and up-keep of jails amounted to Rs. 1·54 lakhs against 1·78 lakhs of the previous year.

5. POLICE DEPARTMENT.

General.—In order to improve the efficiency of the Police Force, the Government sanctioned during the year the establishment of a Police Training School at Srinagar. The instructional staff consists of 1 Inspector, 2 Sub-Inspectors and 8 Constables, and the Principal of the School is an officer of the rank of a Senior Superintendent of Police. New entrants are given thorough training in law, drill and practical duties, and it is hoped later to arrange refresher courses for men already in service. One more important change which occurred in the Department during the year under report was the re-organisation of the Criminal Intelligence Department. The staff of the Criminal Intelligence Branch under the control of the provincial Senior Superintendents of Police was transferred to the Criminal Intelligence Department, Central Intelligence Bureau, under the charge of the Senior Superintendent of Police, Criminal Intelligence Department; the staff of the Criminal Investigation Agency, which investigates cases of organised crime, remained under the Provincial Senior Superintendents of Police as before.

Strength.—The total sanctioned and actual strength of the police force as it stood at the end of the year was as follows:—

Serial No.	Designation.	Sanctioned.	Actual.
1.	Inspector General of Police ...	1	1
2.	Senior Superintendents of Police ...	4	4
3.	Superintendents of Police ...	6	6
4.	Assistant Superintendents of Police...	6	6
5.	Inspectors	18	18
6.	Sub-Inspectors	126	122
7.	Head Constables	378	370
8.	Selection Grade Constables ...	93	91
9.	Constables	2,449	2,443

Additional and Punitive Police.—In connection with the unrest that followed on the arrest of certain political agitators, details of which will be found in the paragraphs dealing with the political situation, an additional strength of 1 Inspector, 4 Sub-Inspectors, 12 Head Constables and 200 Constables was sanctioned by Government for a period of two months with effect from 15th Bhadon 1995. A punitive police force, consisting of 1 Sub-Inspector, 3 Head Constables and 50 Constables was supplied out of the above additional police and quartered in Mohalla Maisuma at the expense of the inhabitants for a period of 6 months.

Training of personnel.—Training of men in both Provincial Police Lines continued on correct lines. The course included systematic training in Police and traffic duties, law, drill and musketry. As many as 325 men were put through the Musketry Course in Jammu, but Kashmir Province was much

handicapped as regards opportunity for training owing to previous year's severe winter and the political unrest during the summer. It is expected that efficiency and discipline will further improve owing to the inauguaration of the Police Training School at Srinagar, where arrangements for imparting a thorough and systematic training in all branches of Police work have been made. Two probationary Sub-Inspectors, 9 Head Constables and 47 Constables belonging to both provinces, are at present undergoing training at the School.

One Muslim Probationery Assistant Superintendent of Police, who was sent to Phillaur for training returned after successfully passing the examination. He was attached to the Senior Superintendent of Police, Jammu, to undergo a further course of practical training.

Literacy in the ranks of Constables showed a steady increase. At the end of the year, there were 400 literate constables in Jammu Province and 535 in Kashmir Province. The total of 935 shows an increase of 12 over the previous year's figures.

Buildings.—A lumpsum provision of Rs. 25,000 was again sanctioned by the Government in the Public Works Department Budget of the year under report for Police works. The Police Station building at Samba was completed during the year. The only other major work commenced was the construction of a new Police Station building at Handwara. The Police Station building at Nowshera, which was in a dilapidated state, was repaired at a cost of Rs. 2,966 and the levelling of the parade ground in the Police Lines, Jammu, was completed at a cost of Rs. 1,217.

Traffic Control Department.

Registration and licensing:—During the year under report, 140 motor vehicles were newly registered in the State as compared with 120 during the previous year. The 140 motor vehicles registered comprised 58 motor cars, 79 motor lorries, and 3 motor bicycles.

During the year under report 230 fresh driving licences were issued and 1,334 were renewed, making a total 1,564 licences in force against 1,419 in the previous year. Of

this total (of 1,564) 455 were private and 1,109 were special driving licences. As many as 830 motor vehicles were granted road certificates to ply for hire, as compared with 693 during the previous year.

Receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 26,246 as compared with Rs. 23,119 during the previous year.

The total number of cases of motoring offences challaned by the Traffic Staff during the year under report was 1,342, of which 966 ended in conviction, 19 were discharged and 305 were pending at the close of the year. Fines realized by the courts in convicted cases amounted to Rs. 7,816. In the previous year, 1,735 cases were convicted and the fines realized amounted to Rs. 11,245. The decrease this year is mostly due to the grant of powers to the Banihal Customs Post to remove overloads from lorries. This has resulted in a great drop in cases under that head.

Accidents.—There were 158 accidents during the year, the majority of which occurred on the Banihal Cart Road and Jhelum Valley Rood as against 132 of the previous year. Of these 18 proved fatal, and caused 18 deaths, the number of persons injured was 111. In the previous year, 22 accidents proved fatal causing the death of 25 persons, while the number of persons injured was 110. The chief increase in the total number of accidents over the previous year's figure is under the item " Collision with cattle " in which 14 more cases occurred than in the previous year.

Supervision of Driving Licences.—Three licences were suspended by the Inspector General of Police, for periods of six months in two cases, and for one year in one case; 69 licences were temporarily suspended by the Judicial Courts under section 18 (4) of the Jammu and Kashmir Motor Vehicles Regulation till the termination of proceedings instituted against the owners.

Prevention of cruelty to animals.—Five hundred and eighteen prosecutions were launched under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Regulation, of which 270 were convicted, 94 were discharged and 101 were pending at the close of the year. The total amount of fines realized by the courts was Rs. 1,313.

Fire Brigade.—The Srinagar Fire Brigade attended 88 calls of fire as against 96 of the previous year. The total damage caused by fire during the year within Municipal limits is estimated at Rs. 19,606. The property at risk in these fires was worth Rs. 32 lakhs. In Jammu, the Fire Brigade attended to 11 calls. The property at risk in these fires was about Rs. 2 lakhs and property worth about Rs. 10,000 was actually destroyed.

A 'Merryweather' Portable Fire Engine and 900 feet of canvas hose were imported from England for the Srinagar Fire Brigade.

Crime reported to the Police.—The percentage of cases convicted to true cases was 45·6 in Jammu and 35·96 in Kashmir, against 25·9 and 26·49 respectively of the previous year. The percentage of cases convicted to cases tried was 60·6 in Jammu and 51·89 in Kashmir, against 45·6 and 41·37 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of persons convicted to persons tried was 56·52 in Jammu and 46·16 in Kashmir against 36·8 and 35·71 respectively in the previous year.

The percentage of property recovered to property stolen was 27·01 in Jammu and 33·45 in Kashmir, against 23·76 and 38·81 respectively in the previous year. The value of stolen property was about Rs. 85,000 in Jammu and about Rs. 46,000 in Kashmir.

Working of the Police.—The following is a brief statement of the working of the Police during the year:—

1.	Number of offences	7,769
2.	No. of accused arrested	8,431
3.	No. of accused sent for trial	7,487
4.	No. of accused convicted	3,965
5.	No. of accused acquitted or discharged ...	2,149

The following table shows the disposal work of the Police

in important cases:—

Nature of cases.	Pending from previous year.	Reported during the year.	Total.	Pending at the close of the year.
1. Murder ...	31	45	76	30
2. Culpable homicide ...	22	24	46	14
3. Dacoity ...	13	24	37	20
4. Robbery ...	14	38	52	18
5. Burglary ...	329	783	1,112	398
6. Theft ...	131	422	553	146
7. Kidnapping and abduction ...	63	84	147	67
8. Cattle lifting ...	67	113	180	68
Total ...	670	1,533	2,203	861
Cases of all kind ...	1,654	7,217	8,871	3,322

Crime.—The number of cases of all kinds dealt with by the Police (Classes I to VI) during the year was 7,217 as compared with 5,882 of the previous year—an increase of 1,335 cases. Eliminating class VI (Petty Crime) the total was 2,591 as against 2,482 of the previous year, showing an increase of only 109 cases.

The figures of classes I to V for the last 4 years are as

under:—

	Samvat 1991-92.	Samvat 1992-93.	Samvat 1993-94.	Samvat 1994-95.
Jammu ...	1,570	1,562	1,448	1,493
Kashmir ...	961	1,039	1,034	1,098

The increase in the total crime figures is largely due to the increase of 1,266 cases under Class VI (Petty crime) in Kashmir Province, which is due to better work and vigilance by the Police. In this Province, 509 cases were dealt with under the Seditious Meetings Act, Regulation L-19 and Section 124-A Ranbir Penal Code during the disturbances. As many as 707 cases were prosecuted under the prevention of Cruelty to Animals Regulation and Section 36 of the Police Regulation. An increase of 159 cases under the Motor Vehicles Regulation also took place. In Jammu Province the number of robbery cases rose from 19 to 30 and theft cases from 205 to 226. A number of robberies were committed by a gang of dacoits in Kathua and Hiranagar *Illaqas*, and for some time burglaries and thefts were frequent in Jammu city until the arrests occurred of the notorious burglars Imam Din of Sialkot, and Inayat of Jammu. Recently, a gang was arrested in a burglary case in Jammu involving stolen property worth about Rs. 8,000. The case was worked out successfully and three accused have been prosecuted.

In Kashmir Province, cases of assaults on public servants show an increase of 17 over the previous year's figures. This is ascribed to the spirit of lawlessness which prevailed after the delivery of inflammatory speeches by some members of the Muslim Conference.

Finger Print System.—The total number of finger print slips sent for search during the year was 616, of which 121 were traced. The corresponding figure for the previous year was 658, of which 121 were traced.

Proclaimed offenders and absconders.—During the year under report 15 proclaimed offenders and 53 absconders were arrested in Jammu Province and 25 proclaimed offenders in Kashmir Province. The number of proclaimed offenders

still at large at the close of the year was 156 in Jammu Province and 82 in Kashmir Province.

Discipline.—Although the year as a whole was less arduous for the Police than some other recent years, the strenuous three weeks of disturbance in the autumn imposed a great strain, and afforded a test which revealed a distinct advance in the morale, discipline and steadiness of the lower ranks.

The marked improvement in investigation and prosecution work as shown by results of cases sent to court, also indicates an advance in the standard of reliability and intelligence of the upper subordinates. Many of them still, however, show a tendency to avoid responsibility and to await orders from above before taking action in emergencies.

6. THE ARMY DEPARTMENT.

General.—During the year under report the discipline and health of all ranks of the State forces were excellent, except for an epidemic of malaria at Naoshera, where the troops were still accommodated in tents.

In view of the disturbed state of Chinese Turkistan and the possibility of repurcussions in Ladakh (and the absence of a regular Police in that District), the Military garrison was doubled and Mobile Military Medical Units provided.

An important feature of the re-organization effected during the year was the revision of pay and conditions of service of cadets. An establishment for the education of Cadets was added to the Jammu and Kashmir Army Training School.

A number of concessions was sanctioned by His Highness the Mahàraja Bahadur for the betterment of the Jammu and Kashmir State forces. These included establishment of three Veterinary Hospitals at Jammu Cantonment, at Badami Bagh and at Naoshera in the Manoeuvre area; grant of Frontier Allowances to officers; increase in ration allowances to all rank and file serving in the Frontier; and reduction of the period of 28 years' exemplary service for the grant of Honorary Jamadar to 21 years;

Strength.—The sanctioned and actual strengths of the Jammu and Kashmir Government Forces at the end of the

year 1994-95 were as under:—

Units.	*Sanctioned Strength.*			*Actual Strength.*		
	Combatants.	Non-Combatants.	Total.	Combatants.	Non-Combatants.	Total.
Administrative Staff.	11	63	74	10	61	71
Command Staff ..	4	21	25	4	20	24
Jammu and Kashmir Bodyguard Cavalry.	653	263	916	648	259	907
Infantry Battalions (seven) ..	5,408	364	5,772	5,354	359	5,713
Training Battlion..	667	42	709	653	42	695
Training School ..	12	7	19	12	7	19
Mountain Batteries (2) 556; Kashmir Arty. Training Centre—24 ..	556	66	646	552	66	618
Total (1st Line troops) ..	7,311	826	8,161	7,233	814	8,047
State Band ..	91	14	105	69	14	83
Transport supply ..	169	27	196	167	27	194
Military Store Service ..	2	53	55	2	53	55
Medical Department.	41	149	190	41	138	179
Forts ..	118	8	126	112	8	120
Farms ..	2	215	215	2	173	175
Veterinary Cadre ..	7	15	22	7	15	22
Total (auxiliary Service) ..	430	479	909	400	428	828
Grand Total ..	7,741	1,305	9,070	7,633	1,242	8,875

The statement given below shows the re-organised State Forces as now authorised and existing:—

Name of Unit.	Class composition.
Body Guard Cavalry Regiment (5 Squadrons).	Rajput Dogras.
1st Jammu and Kashmir Mountain Battery. 2nd Jammu and Kashmir Mountain Battery.	Each Battery: one Section Hindu Dogras, one Section Mohammedan Dogras.
1st Jammu and Kashmir Infantry ...	Hindu Dogras.
2nd Jammu and Kashmir Rifles ...	½ Mohammedan Dogras. ½ Gurkha.
3rd Jammu and Kashmir Rifles ...	½ Hindu Dogras. ½ Gurkhas.
4th Jammu and Kashmir Infantry ...	½ Hindu Dogras. ½ Mohammedan Dogras.
5th Jammu and Kashmir Light Infantry.	Hindu Dogras.
6th Jammu and Kashmir Infantry ...	½ Hindu Dogras. ½ Mohammedan Dogras.
7th Jammu and Kashmir Infantry ...	½ Kangra Rajputs ½ Jat Sikhs.
Jammu and Kashmir Training Battalion (4 Company basis).	Mixed.

In addition to the above, the State maintains the following B class troops:—

Name of Unit.	Classification.
(1) Jammu and Kashmir Military Transport, (combined with 1 section of Kashmir Mechanical Transport).	½Hindu Dogras. ½ Mohammedan Dogras.
(2) Jammu and Kashmir Forts.	Mixed.
(3) Jammu and Kashmir State Band.	Mixed.

The following statement shows the actual strength of the State Forces and their location:—

		Combatants.	Non-Combatants.	Total.
Jammu Brigade Area.				
1st Line troops	...	4,931	652	5,583
Auxiliary Service	...	297	266	563
Kashmir Brigade Area.				
1st Line troops	...	2,016	141	2,157
Auxiliary Service	...	87	158	245
Frontier posts (Bunji, Leh, Skardu and Kargil).				
1st Line troops	...	286	21	307
Auxiliary Service	...	16	4	20
Total	...	7,633	1,242	8,875

Training.—The following courses of instruction were held during the year under report:—

(1) Local Courses.

(A) At the Jammu & Kashmir Army Training School Badami Bagh Cantonment (Srinagar):

(Courses held from 22-7-1938 to 21-10-1938).

		No. of candidates allotted vacancies.	No. of officers, N. C. Os. & men who qualificd
1.	General Combined Course ...	24	10
2.	Physical Training Course ...	50	49
3.	Signalling Course ..	12	11
4.	Animal Management Course.	10	10
5.	Local Gunnery Course ...	14	11

(B) Jammu Cantonment.

(Courses held from 2-1-1938 to 1-4-1938).

1.	General Combined Course ...	31	30
2.	Physical Training ...	54	53
3.	Signalling Course ...	29	26
4,	Local Gunnery Course ...	11	11
5.	Refresher General Combined Course ...	4	4
6.	Refresher Physical Training Course ...	4	4

In addition to the above, one short course in Machine Gun was held at Badamibagh Cantonment under the supervision of the Director of Machine Gun, to refresh the students selected for regular courses in British India. Annual training was carried out as follows:—

(1) Collective training at camp Kanthpur, (2) Frontier warfare training in Camp Nagrota, (3) Individual and collective training at camp Voyan, and (4) Mountain warfare training at Baramulla.

At the Indian Army School of Instruction, the State forces were allotted a fair representation. The number of vacancies taken was 12 State officers, 3 Indian officers, and 40 Non-commissioned officers and men.

Three Jammu and Kashmir Army cadets who passed the Indian Army Special Certificate Examination were nominated to cadetship at the Indian Military Academy Dehra Dun. Seven new Cadets were enlisted during the year and attached for training to the Jammu and Kashmir Army Training School.

Movement of Troops.—In addition to the usual move of the units to Srinagar and return to Jammu at the move of Government offices, the 6th Jammu and Kashmir Infantry relieved the 3rd Jammu and Kashmir Rifles at Srinagar, and the latter moved to Jammu to relieve 7th Jammu and Kashmir Infantry from the manoeuvre area. The 7th Kashmir Infantry subsequently closed at Jammu Cantonment. Two Companies of the 5th Jammu and Kashmir Light Infantry moved to Frontier to relieve the detachment of the 4th Jammu and Kashmir Infantry at Skardu, Leh and Bunji posts.

Crime and Breach of Discipline.—No serious cases of crime nor any major breaches of discipline occurred during the year.

Clothing and Ordnance Stores.—Clothing and Ordnance Stores worth Rs. 5·33 lakhs were issued to the Jammu and Kashmir forces during the year as per details below:—

		Rs.
Clothing on payment	.. .. ..	1·63 lakhs.
Clothing free	.. .. ..	1·26 ,,
	Total ..	2·89 lakhs.
Ordnance Store	.. .. ..	2·44 ,,
	Total ..	5·33 lakhs.

Medical.—The administrative charge of the Military Medical Department was held by Leiut.-Colonel G. M. Miller, O.B.E., I.M.S., (retired) Director of Medical Service up to the 1st week of Phagan 1994, and then after a month by Lieut.-Colonel J. J. Harper-Nelson, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C.M.D.

The efficiency of the Military hospitals was well-maintained, and the health of the troops was very satisfactory.

The following statement shows the number of in and out-patients treated for chief diseases as compared with the figures for the previous year.

	Jammu Military Hospital.	Badamibagh Military Hospital.
Malaria ...	1,633	163
Diseases of the respiratory system	2,938	3,878
Diseases of the Digestive system	2,965	2,186
Local injuries ...	3,269	2,636

In addition to the above, patients were treated for the following diseases:—

Name of disease.	Jammu Cantonment.	Badamibagh Cantonment.
Dysentry ...	80	68
Rheumatic affections ...	1,062	828
General diseases ...	1,722	111
Diseases of nervous system ...	552	362
Diseases of eye ...	585	393
,, ear ...	287	132
Pneumonia ...	69	20
Dyspepsia ...	539	1,257
Diseases of skin ...	1,370	783
Ulcers ...	1,029	472

Despite vigorous anti-malaria campaign in Jammu Cantonment there were 1,256 cases of fresh malaria infection among the troops—an increase of 426 over the previous year's figure. The chief centre of infection was Naoshera Camp.

The following statement shows the daily average number of patients who attended various hospitals as in-door and out-door patients, as compared with the previous year:—

	Indoor.		*Outdoor.*	
	1993-94.	1994-95.	1993-94.	1994-95.
Jammu Cantonment	67·30	82·65	73·72	80·16
Badamibagh ,, ...	44·43	37·20	59·95	67·27

14 deaths in all occurred in both the hospitals—11 in Jammu and 3 in Badamibagh Cantonment,—as compared with 9 deaths of the previous year.

The diseases responsible for the deaths are mentioned below:—

	Jammu Cantonment.	Badamibagh Cantonment.
Cholera ...	3	.....
Dysentery ...	1	.....
General diseases ...	4	.....
Pneumonia ...	1	1
Diseases of circulatory system ...	1	.....
General Jaundice ...	1	.....
Enteric ...	.....	1
Total ...	11	3

As usual, First Aid Classes were held for a period of 3 months both at Jammu and Badamibagh Military Hospitals. Students from all units attending the Jammu and Kashmir Army Training School were given full courses of instructions.

Military Barracks.—During the year, an expenditure amounting to Rs. 3·76 lakhs was incurred on construction of new Military buildings, annual repairs, acquisition of land, etc. The programme laid down for the execution of Military works was carried out almost completely.

Animals.—The sanctioned strength of animals of the State forces was 755 horses, 766 mules and 76 bullocks; The actual strength was 662 horses, 743 mules and 75 bullocks. The sanctioned strength of the cavalry and artillery animals was changed to conform with the strength authorized for similar units of the Indian Army. The sanctioned strength of the Infantry units was altered owing to redistribution of machine guns.

Purchases.—The following animals were purchased during the year under report:—

	No. of animals.		Amount.
			Rs.
Jammu and Kashmir Body Guard Cavalry	...	76 remounts 1 mule.	45,506
Infantry units	...	14 mules.	
Artillery units	...	23 mules.	
K. M. Transport	...	22 mules.	
Military Farms	...	14 bullocks.	25,044
Total	...	150 animals	70,550

The health of animals was good at Srinagar. In Jammu Cantonment there was an outbreak of Equinine Influenza

among the animals of the Jammu and Kashmir Body Guard Cavalry in April 1938, but fortunately there were no deaths from this disease.

There were 20 deaths due to different causes against 14 of the previous year, including 8 bullocks burnt to death at Srinagar through the carelessness of 4 Kamas who have been dealt with adequately.

Military Rakhs and lands.—The greater part of the fodder requirements of the Army Department animals was as usual met from the produce of the Rakhs under the control of the Army Department. Green and dry fodder weighing 2·13 lakhs of maunds was realized from the Rakhs against 2·12 lakhs of maunds of the previous year. A quantity of 1·95 lakhs of maunds of forage valuing Rs. 1·52 lakhs was issued free to the animals of the Army Department. About 40,000 maunds were purchased to supplement the produce of the Military Rakhs.

The value of the outturn of the lands under control of the Army Department was Rs. 2·03 lakhs; the working expenses were Rs. 1·28 lakhs.

Cost and strength.—A detailed statement of the cost and strength and other particulars of the Jammu and Kashmir Military forces is appended to the Report.

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Chapter VI.—PUBLIC UTILITY.

1. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

General.—There were some minor changes in the constitution of the Department during the year. The Palace Division which had so far been under a Divisional Engineer has been placed in the charge of a Special Senior Assistant Engineer. A separate temporary Sub-Division was sanctioned for construction of the Dadi Kuhl Canal in Kashmir Province. The Jammu-Sialkot Railway purchased by the State from the Dharmarth Department, and the Jammu Water Works which was previously under the Electrical Department, were entrusted to the Public Works Department.

Budget.—The original Budget grant was Rs. 24·60 lakhs. This was supplemented by additional grants amounting to Rs. 9·56 lakhs raising the total to Rs. 34·16 lakhs. Some of the important works for which additional grants were given were:—

		Rs.
1.	Replacement of wood-stave pipe by steel pipe at Srinagar	1·40 lakhs.
2.	Building for Automatic Telephone Exchange, Jammu	0·10 ,,
3.	Extension and remodelling of Martand Canal for irrigation of Kuthar Valley ...	0·30 ,,
4.	Survey of Railway from Sarai Alamgir to Chachian	0·16 ,,
5.	Improvement to Mirhama-Gudar Road ...	0·12 ,,
6.	Improvement to Sri Amarnath Ji Road ...	0·12 ,,
7.	Works in Draphama Shooting Lodge ...	0·33 ,,
8.	Additions and alterations to Grey Durbar Hall, Jammu	1·45 ,,

		Rs.
9. Metalling Shalimar-Nasim Road	...	0·23 lakhs.
10. Dadi Kuhl Canal	...	1·00 ,,
11. Annual repairs	...	0·50 ,,

The expenditure on Works and Repairs amounted to Rs. 20·89 lakhs; that on establishment Rs. 4·28 lakhs *plus* Rs. 0·68 lakhs for temporary Establishment; while that on Tools and Plant was Rs. 0·47 lakhs. A statement of Expenditure on Final Heads and also one of Receipts from all sources are appended to the Report.

The following is a brief enumeration of the more important works of the year.

Buildings.—(1) Improvement to Saddar Hospital, Srinagar, (2) Additions and alterations to the Office block at Darbargarh occupied by the Ministers, (3) Additions and alterations to Rajgarh Palaces to accommodate offices, (4) Additions and alterations to sanitary fittings in Secretariat buildings, Srinagar, (5) Additions and alterations to Grey Durbar Hall at Jammu, (6) Construction of additional block for Accountant General's office, Srinagar, (7) Additions and alterations to Assembly Hall, Jammu, (8) Construction of Telephone Exchange Building, Jammu, (9) Construction of Police Station, Samba, and additions and alterations thereto, (10) Additions and alterations to Residency Dispensary, (11) Construction of new Police Station, Handwara.

Roads.—The Banihal and the Jhelum Valley Roads were maintained in a fair state of repairs, but there were some interruptions of traffic on the Jhelum Valley Road due to slips. Rs. 2 lakhs were sanctioned during the year to improve the two roads. Fifty-one miles of the Jhelum Valley, Banihal, Anantnag and Srinagar roads

were asphalted or tarred; materials for several more miles were arranged for.

Of the Banihal Road 20 miles were tarred; the total expenditure on the maintenance of 171 miles of it (from Jammu to Khanabal) amounted to Rs. 2·04 lakhs against Rs. 1·94 lakhs of the previous year. The income from Road Toll was Rs. 2·64 lakhs against Rs. 2·41 lakhs of the previous year. The traffic of lorries and motor cars was about 15,000. The Engineers of the Francois Cementation Company, Limited and of the Skoda Works Limited were invited to examine the site of the proposed low-level tunnel under the Banihal Pass and to express their opinion on the project. The preliminary report received showed that the proposition is quite feasible; final reports were awaited.

Of the Jhelum Valley Road over 48 miles were remetalled and over 7 miles asphalted during the year. The expenditure on the maintenance of 98 miles of it from Kohala to Baramulla and 25 miles from Baramulla to Narabal was Rs. 1·44 lakhs. The income from Road Toll was Rs. 6·84 lakhs against Rs. 7·18 lakhs of the previous year. The traffic of lorries and motor cars was about Rs. 34,000.

The construction and improvement of the following roads was taken in hand during the year:—

1. Fairweather Road from Batote to Bhadrawah—Construction.

2. Kishtwar-Paddar Road—Improvement.

3. Part of Banihal Raod beyond Amar Mahal, Jammu—Remetalling, coal-tarring and construction of foot-path along one side (3 miles).

4. Kathua-Basohli Fairweather Motor Road.

5. Akhnoor, Sadhote and Naoshera Fairweather Motor Road.

6. Ganderbal Road—Widening and remetalling up to Vicharnag.

7. Shalamar-Nasim Road—Metalling.

8. Sri Amarnath Ji Road—Improvement.

9. Mirhama-Guddar Road.

Bridges.—The bridges constructed during the year were:—

1. Bridge over Ans Nullah in Reasi Tehsil.

2. Suspension Bridge over the Tawi at Rajouri.

3. Bridges over Nairoo Nallah at Attalgarh and Udhrana on Bhadarwah- Thathri and Bhadarwah- Khilani Roads.

Canals.—A sum of Rs. 27,700 was sanctioned in the Budget of the year for construction of the Nandi Kuhl; but owing to delay in grant of possession of the land only Rs. 10,000 could be utilized. The canal when completed will irrigate a large tract of land in Kulgam Tehsil.

A sum of Rs. 1 lakh was sanctioned in the Budget towards construction of the Dadi Kuhl; but the possession of the land not being given till late in the year, only half of the amount could be utilized.

As some villages in the Kuthar Valley did not get sufficient water for irrigation from the Martand canal, remodelling and extension of the canal became necessary. A sum of Rs. 30,000 was alloted by the Government for remodelling the main canal and for extension of Distributary No. 7 up to Brah village. Only

part of the work could be done during the year.

Miscellaneous.—In order to protect Hamirpur Siddhar and other villages from erosion by floods in the Chenab river, an allotment of Rs. 10,000 was made for the construction of spurs. Four spurs have been completed at a cost of Rs. 9,240. The protection works have proved effective in securing the safety of Hamirpur Siddhar.

In order to remove the difficulty felt by the Fire Brigade Department in fighting fires in Srinagar, a large number of Fire Hydrants have been installed in various parts of the city. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 6,000.

Improvement of water supply.—In Srinagar a sum of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned for replacing of pipes of small dimensions and for extension of pipe lines in localities where the supply of water was short. Pipe lines at several places were replaced and a large number of new public standposts were installed. A sum of about Rs. 1·60 lakhs was allotted for purchase of steel pipes to replace the existing wood-stave pipe which was rotten. The pipes have been ordered from England. The income from water tax was about Rs. 34,000.

In the Jammu city the water supply was maintained efficiently throughout the year. About 66 crores of gallons of drinking water and about 32 lakhs of gallons of crude water were pumped.

Irrigation.—There are five canals in Jammu Province—the Ranbir, Pratap, Ujh and Basantpur canals: and the distributaries of the Upper Jhelum Canal. Rainfall during the year being heavy, most of the canals were more or less damaged. In Kashmir Province there are three canals:

namely the Zainagir, Martand and Lal Kuhl. Two new canals, as said above, are under construction.

The following table shows approximately the expenditure on the canals and their earning capacity:—

Name of canal.	Expenditure to end of 1994-95.	Revenue assessed.	Net Revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Ranbir ...	47·44 lakhs.	4,24,000	3,09,000
2. Pratap ...	6·24 ,,	11,000	2,000
3. Basantpur ...	3·55 ,,	10,000	1,000
4. Ujh ...	8·55 ,,	17,000	5,000
5. Upper Jhelum Distributaries ...	0·93 ,,	4,000	2,000
6. Martand ...	4·56 ,,	27,000	20,000
7. Zainagir ...	10·03 ,,	47,000	33,000
8. Lal Kuhl ...	1·84 ,,	20,000	10,000
9. Nandi Kuhl ...	0·50 ,,	.....	.....
10. Dadi Kuhl ...	0·37 ,,	.....	.....

The following table further shows the length in miles of the main canals and their distributaries, the area in approximate thousands of acres irrigated by each, and the quantity of water in approximate thousands of cusecs used for each

canal:—

Name of canal.	Length. Main.	Length. Distr.	Ares Irriga-ted.	Quantity of water used.
	Miles.	Miles.	Acre.	
1. Ranbir ...	39·4	197·4	1,16,000	77,000
2. Pratap ...	10·15	21·3	4,000	5,000
3. Basantpur ...	11·9	4·0	2,000	3,000
4. Ujh ...	24·2	21·7	3,000	4,000
5. Upper Jhelum ...	.....	14·1	1,000	.....
6. Martand ...	34·25	.....	7,000	18,000
7. Lal Khul ...	24·7	.....	4,000	6,000
8. Zainagir ...	45·3	.....	9,000	7,000

The total area irrigated during the year was 1,48,000 acres (1,27,000 in Jammu and 21,000 in Kashmir); the total assessment on account of *abiana* etc. was Rs. 5·61 lakhs against Rs. 5·80 lakhs of the previous year.

Contribution Works.—The most important of the contribution works of the Government Departments executed by the Public Works Department are given below:—

Kashmir Division.—

1. Railing round Sanatorium at Tangmarg.
2. New Bazar drain and Bazar at Gulmarg.
3. Advance Hospital, Barzala.

4. Hutments attached to Sanatorium at Tangmarg.

Jhelum Valley Road Division.—
1. Repairs to water *bowli* at Uri.

2. Construction of Toll Bar at the Kishenganga Bridge.

Banihal Road Division.—Enlargement of pipe line in Reasi Town.

Palace Division.—Original works and repairs to the extent of Rs. 2·40 lakhs debitable to Privy Purse grants.

Gilgit Division.—Military Works at Leh and Skardu.

2. ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mohra Power Station.—During the year 140 lakhs of units were generated at this station against 122 lakhs of the previous year. The load factor was 81 per cent. against 70·6 per cent. of the previous year. There were in all 38 power interruptions due to renewal of the flume or repairs to it against 73 of the previous year. The total length of wooden flume rebuilt during the year was 2,024 feet; about 5,583 feet remain yet to be rebuilt.

The total number of lighting installations was 314.

The Baramulla Electric Supply Centre gave fresh connections to 33 lighting installations. The number at the close of the year was 1,836, and there were 13 power installations.

The number of lighting and power installations from the sub-stations of Doabgah was 1,545 and 15 respectively; that from the Pattan Sub-station was 279 and 4 respectively.

Srinagar Supply Centre.—Ninety-eight additional street brackets were put up here and there. Fresh connections were given to 61 lighting installations and 33 mill motors. The total number of lighting and power installations stood

at 16,744 and 231 against 16,683 and 198 respectively in the previous year. Power was also supplied to 1,563 temporary installations.

During the year 234 meters and 535 current limiters were put up in the consumers' installations.

The State Exhibition was lighted and illuminated for 33 days by putting up about 5,000 lamps.

The palace buildings were electrically illuminated on five occasions.

The 55 K. W. Diesel Oil Engine Generator Stand by set with switch-board etc. and crude and filtered water pumping sets in Gulab Bhawan were properly maintained and functioned all right. The number of lighting and power installations supplied in Gulmarg and Tangmarg was 381 and one respectively. Electric light was supplied to Nedou's Hotel at Gulmarg for the members of the Ski Club of India in the months of December and March.

Jammu Hydro-Electric Installation.—The number of units generated during the year was 31·68 lakhs against 30·55 lakhs of the previous year. The number of lighting and power installations at the close of the year was 4,736 and 68 respectively, that of temporary installations for short periods was 569. The number of meters and current limiters placed on the consumers' installations was 367 and 558 respectively. Electric illuminations were carried out in Palaces on six occasions:—

General.—The rules enforced in 1991 under the title "Regulation No. 6 of 1991" were revised and new rules put into operation from 1st Sawan 1995 corresponding to 16th July 1938. In accordance with these rules no installation will be allowed to run on flat rate. Installations where meters have not been installed so far, or which are provided with current limiters at present will soon be provided with meters. The new rates are calculated to benefit both the Department and the consumers and already appreciations have been expressed in different quarters in respect of the reduction of the previous rates and the discounts allowed for exorbitant motor loads. The number of meters already purchased this year for Jammu

and Srinagar is 1,046 and it is expected that the balance will be purchased during the following two years so that no installation is left without a meter.

The Government have already decided to acquire the Power House at Muzaffarabad at a cost of Rs. 68,500 after scrutiny of the accounts rendered by Mr. Sharma. This is under consideration and the Power House is expected to be taken over very soon. Various schemes such as supply of lights to Ganderbal, Anantnag and other neighbouring places, construction of a Tramway up the Shankeracharya Hill and establishing a Power House at Akhnoor for purposes of running a paper mill are under contemplation and scrutiny.

Mechanical Department.—All the Steam Road Rollers, Watering Lorries and Portable Engines were properly maintained. Worn out parts of Steam Road Rollers were renewed and repaired. Two fresh Watering Lorries and one Steam Road Roller were imported after purchase from abroad. All the Rollers and State and private boilers were tested as usual. The Boiler Regulation was sanctioned by the Government during the year.

Result of working.—The profit and loss account of the Kashmir and Jammu Electric Installations for the Samvat year 1994-95 gives, among other figures, the following:—

	Kashmir.	Jammu.
	Rs.	Rs.
Total outlay to the end of 1994-95	56·57 lakhs.	10·31 lakhs.
Receipts of the year ...	4·73 „	2·27 „
Working expenses ...	1·99 „	0·93 „
Net Receipts ...	2·74 „	1·35 „
Surplus (percentage of outlay) ...	4·8 %	13·0 %

3. TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

The work of maintenance and repairs of the lines was carried on as usual. The number of interruptions during the year was 50 with an average duration of 42-99 hours against 36 of the previous year with an average duration of 19-82 hours. The excess is due to the unusually heavy snowfall during the year.

Diversion of traffic.—The traffic of the Imperial Telegraph Department totalling 1915 messages was diverted 23 times over the wires of this Department, as compared with 451 messages diverted 12 times during the preceding year. The traffic of the Kashmir Government Telegraph Department totalling 40 messages was diverted twice only; during the preceding year, this Department had had no occasion to divert its traffic over the wires of the Imperial Telegraph Department.

Traffic arrangements.—The traffic arrangements remained normal during the year under report and no change was effected.

Seasonal offices.—The seasonal telegraph offices at Sangam, Ganderbal, Pahalgam, Machoi, Khalsi and Katra were opened and closed on due dates as usual.

Foreign telegrams.—The number and value of foreign telegrams booked by the telegraph office of His Highness' Government and handed over to the Imperial Telegraph Department during the year under report as compared with the figures of the preceding year were:—

Year.	No.	Value
	Rs.	Rs.
1993-94	50	426
1994-95	52	360

Combined Post and Telegraph Offices.—The Post Office remained attached as usual to the Telegraph Offices at Banihal, Sonamarg, Dras, Keran, and Kud.

Length of lines.—The total line and wire mileage of the telegraph lines of the Department remained the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, 954·028 miles of line and 1273·898 miles of wire.

Traffic results.—The traffic dealt with and receipts during the year as compared with the previous year are shown in the following table:—

	Samvat 1993-94.	Samvat 1994-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
No. of Telegrams booked ...	2,00,717	2,12,891
Revenue (State)	43,713	44,468
Revenue (Private)	32,893	34,674
Total ...	76,606	79,142

4. TELEPHONE DEPARTMENT

Acquisition of land etc.—Land was acquired on payment of compensation at Jammu for the purpose of installing an Automatic Telephone Exchange there and a new building for installing the Exchange was constructed. A telephone hut was constructed at Banihal Pass near the Tunnel for the purpose of accommodating the telephone staff and the telephone

Construction of new lines and exchanges.—No long distance telephone lines were constructed during the year under report. The Government having sanctioned the installation

of an Automatic Telephone Exchange at Jammu, which was a long-felt necessity, an order for the manufacture of a modern type and up-to-date Exchange plant and the requisite number of Automatic Telephone instruments was placed with the manufacturers in England. Necessary cables required for the adjustment and distribution of the telephone circuits from the new Exchange building to various directions in the city at Jammu were purchased and laid during the year under report.

A small Magneto Telephone Exchange was installed at Anantnag in a portion of the Telegraph Office building there and the telephone circuit leading to the Banihal Tunnel was connected to it.

Maintenance and repairs.—The work of annual repairs to telephone lines and cables was carried out as usual within the funds sanctioned for their maintenance.

Extensions.—The work of extension of local telephones, and connections and re-connections in Jammu, Srinagar and Anantnag remained well in progress. In the case of Government telephone connections and shiftings, it was decided by the Government that funds for the purpose should be provided by the requisitioning Departments and transferred to the Telegraph and Telephone Department with the sanction of the Minister in charge of the requisitioning Department. In most cases works of emergent nature were ordered to be carried out in anticipation of the receipt of funds and this occasioned some difficulty in respect of paying off labourers etc. at the proper time.

The total number of telephone connections at the end of the year was:

	Srinagar including Anantnag.	Jammu including Satwari.	Total.
Main connections ...	297	150	447
Extensions ...	53	34	87

The line and wire mileage at the end of the year was (in approximate miles):

	Kashmir.		*Jammu.*		*Total.*	
	1993-94.	1994-95.	1993-94.	1994-95.	1993-94.	1994-95.
Line mileage ...	205	208	176	177	382	385
Wire mileage ...	902	929	701	714	1,603	1,643
Cable aerial and underground ...	16	16	3	4	19	20
Conductors ...	414	414	169	186	583	600

The above includes 180 miles of line and 360 miles of wire of the copper trunks.

Gulmarg Exchange.—The seasonal Telephone Exchange at Gulmarg was opened and closed on due dates as usual.

Wireless Service.—The wireless service between Jammu Cantonment and Naoshera was maintained as usual with fairly satisfactory results. The service between the two stations remained interrupted on several occasions on occount of atmospheric disturbances.

Machinery.—Funds for the replacement of the wireless Transmitter at the Wireless Station, Jammu Cantonment, having been sanctioned in the Budget, an order for the manufacture of a new wireless Transmitter and Receiver with necessary accessories was placed with Messrs Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company Limited, in England. The equipment was received towards the close of the year under report but could not be tested and installed during the year owing to its late arrival.

The number of telegrams handled as compared with the previous year was:—

		Samvat 1993-94.	Samvat 1994-95.
Jammu Cantonment Radio	...	6,654	8,242
Nowshehra	...	4,310	4,164
Total	...	10,964	12,406

General.—Srinagar was connected by telephone with the general trunk system of British India with effect from the 1st December 1937. This has provided great facilities to the public as they can now talk on the telephone from Srinagar to any place in India.

The Government sanctioned the following improvements during the year:—

(*a*) An estimate to raise the 300 lines Central Battery Exchange at Srinagar to the capacity of 400 lines.

(*b*) A scheme for laying additional underground cable of 40-42 pairs to make a spare telephone circuit available for the Rajgarh area at Srinagar.

(*c*) The construction of a telegraph line from Anantnag to Shopian *via* Kulgam.

(*d*) The scheme of strengthening and stabilising the Telegraph-cum-Telephone line between Srinagar and Poonch.

A scheme for establishing of Aeronautical Services between the State and British India had been engaging the attention of the Government for some time past, and in order to explore the requirements of this service the Government invited an expert of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company Limited and availed of his advice.

The Wireless Telegraph Regulation of 1995 was also sanctioned by the Government.

The Srinagar-Poonch Telegraph line was opened for public use on payment of trunk call fees fixed by the Government.

Financial Results.—The following statement shows the financial results of the Telegraph and Telephone Department in approximate figures:—

Receipts.

		Rs.
1. Service Telegrams	...	44,468
2. Paid Telegrams ...	...	34,673
3. Miscellaneous ...	...	466
4. Telephone ...	...	14,621
Total	...	94,229

Expenditure.

		Rs.
Supervision ...	...	15,000
Telegraphs ...	...	86,000
Telephones ...	...	27,000
Wireless	...	7,000
Capital Works ...	...	35,000
Total	...	1,70,000

5. MUNICIPALITIES.

A.—Srinagar Municipality.

Meetings held.—During the year under report the Committee held 57 meetings against 38 of the previous year. The

number of resolutions passed was 686 against 843 of the previous year.

Building permissions.—Including 60 applications pending from the previous year, the total number of applications for building permissions was 942. Permissions were granted in 723 cases, 69 were filed and 150 remained pending at the close of the year.

Municipal Parks.—The laying out of more parks has been held in abeyance under Government orders until the question has been examined by a Town-Planning Expert.

City Lighting.—The installation of more lamps for places where no street lamps exist is receiving attention of the Committee. A few which were found most necessary were got installed by the Electrical Department. The electric light charges paid by the Municipality during the year were about Rs. 35,000.

City Improvement.—The total amount spent by the Municipality on city improvement during the year came to above Rs. 25,000. The works were carried out in accordance with a 5-year programme chalked out in 1992-93. Besides these a sum of over Rs. 43,000 was spent on urgent and annual repairs of roads, lanes and drains.

City Extension.—Sixty-two plots and 41 shops at Karannagar were auctioned during the year. A revised plan of this extension is being worked out by a Town-Planning Expert.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.—The Municipality contributed Rs. 7,000, during the year, to the Kashmir Women's Welfare Association as usual. The old Health Centre at Fateh Kadal was shifted to its newly constructed building at Karannagar, of which the opening ceremony was performed by the Prime Minister in October 1938. The question of establishing one more Health Centre is engaging the attention of the Committee.

Infringement of Laws and Rules.—Including 1911 pending from the previous year, there were 3,966 cases of infringement of municipal bye-laws and rules which were challaned.

Of these 1,206 resulted in conviction, 256 were filed or discharged and 2,250 remained pending at the close of the year.

Receipts and Expenditure.—The total receipts during the year were Rs. 4·96 lakhs of which the main items in approximate thousands were octroi (Rs. 2,25,000), Wheel tax (Rs. 23,000), Mooring sites (Rs. 9,000), Boat tax (Rs. 22,000), Contribution to Health Officer's pay from the State (Rs. 24,000), Sale proceeds of Karannagar plots (Rs. 31,000), Customs Revenue share at 1 per cent. (Rs. 50,000) Nazool lands share (Rs. 8,000).

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3·68 lakhs of which the main items in approximate thousands were: Administration Rs. 59,000, Public Health Department (Supervision and Establishment etc.), Rs. 15,000; Executive (including sweepers) Rs. 1,51,000, Public convenience (City improvement etc.) Rs. 80,000, City lighting Rs. 35,000.

The financial position of the Municipality is shown in the following statement:—

			Rs.
Opening balance	...	...	55,000
Receipts ...	...	...	4,41,000
	Total	...	4.96,000
Expenditure	...	...	3,68,000
Closing balance	...	...	1,28,000

Health Section.

Population.—The total population of Srinagar (including Badami Bag) was according to the census of 1931: males 95,518, females 78,941; total 174,459 (Muslims 138,964; Hindus 34,349; others 1,146).

Vital statistics.—The following gives the number of births and deaths in Srinagar, and the rates per mille for the year

under report as compared with the previous year.

	Samvat 1993-94.			Samvat 1994-95.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Births ...	3,200	2,824	6,024	2,985	2,708	5,693
Rate ...	...	...	34·5	...	...	32·6
Deaths ...	2,136	2,145	4,281	2,238	2,436	4,674
Rate ...	22·3	27·1	24·5	23·4	30·8	26·7

The principal causes of death (as reported by the public) were: various fevers 1,520; Pneumonia 583; diseases of the liver 474; phthisis 314; pain in the chest 271, diseases of the nervous system 150; marasmus 126; acute abdomen 112; apoplexy 102. The rate per mille of infant mortality was 177·2 against 179·4 of the previous year. The number of still births was 157.

Epidemics.—Cholera broke out in the last quarter of the year under report. The infection came from outside and could be traced to the Kumbha mela, which was the source of infection in many parts of India. The measures adopted to stamp it out were mass inoculation, isolation of patients, disinfection of their houses or dwellings, distribution of handbills, giving warning and instruction to the public, etc. The number of mass inoculations given at eight different centres was over 50,000. The number of deaths was 33.

Small-pox, which had broken out in the previous year, continued into part of the year under report. All possible precautions were taken and preventive measures adopted. The number of vaccinations given was about 14,000 against about 9,000 of the previous year. The number of deaths was 25.

Conservancy.—The Srinagar Municipality has to employ a large establishment for conservancy, consisting of six sani-

tory inspectors, 58 jamadars and over 800 sweepers and mashkis. Over one lakh of rupees were spent on the pay of scavengers and Rs. 6,000 on the purchase of conservancy tools.

Laboratory work.—The Bactereological Laboratory under the Health Officer, Srinagar, carried out, besides other work, 52 analyses of water, 730 of milk and about 40 other examinations.

B.—Jammu Municipality.

Constitution.—The Committee consists of 14 members out of which 7 are elected and 7 nominated.

Elections.—The triennial election of the Municipal Committee due during the year under report, was postponed under Government orders to allow time for certain amendments being effected in the Election Rules in compliance with representations made by certain sections of the public.

Meetings.—Sixty-two meetings of the Committee were called during the year under report against 47 of the previous year. Out of these 5 were special and 32 ordinary; twenty-five meetings had to be adjourned for want of quorum. The number of resolutions passed in the ordinary meeting was 632 and that in the special meetings was 13. The average attendance of members was 8·02 against 9·8 for the previous year.

Municipal Khilaf Warzis.—The number of *khilaf warzis* reported during the year was 2,731; 1,463 cases were instituted in the Court and an amount of Rs. 1,973 was realized as fines against Rs. 662 of the previous year. The increase in the amount is due to appointment of a Special Magistrate as a temporary measure to dispose of pending Municipal cases in the court. The sub-joined table gives the number of prosecutions launched and results thereof:—

Cases pending on 1st Katik 1994	...	1,080
Cases lodged during 1994-95 ...	...	1,463
Total	...	2,543

Cases disposed of during the year:—

Convicted	...	...	776
Fined ...	...	...	882
Compounded	...	...	203
Total	...		1,861
Cases pending on 1st Katik 1995 (15th October, 1938)	...	...	682
Total	...		2,543

Area of the City and Population.—The area of the city of Jammu including recent extensions is about 1½ square miles and the total population at present including the newly extended area is about 40,000. The number of inhabitated houses is about 8,600. To avoid further congestion, it is considered essential to extend the Municipal limits towards Rehari and Paloura sides. The Revenue authorities were selling out plots on that side, but further sales have been stopped under Government orders until the Town Planning scheme of that locality is completed by an expert.

Vital Statistics.—The total number of deaths during the period under report was 879, and the total number of births 1,640. This gives death and birth rates of 21·97 and 41·00 as compared with 18·98 and 43·87 respectively of the previous year.

City Lighting.—The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 14,700 (approximately).

	Rs.
Electric charges	14,000
Kerosene oil lamps with their accessories ...	700

Finance.—The receipt figures including the opening balance stood at Rs. 1,59,560 and the expenditure at Rs. 1,29,467. The Fund closed with a credit balance of Rs. 30,093 at the end of 1994-95.

The main items of receipt and expenditure are given in the following statement:

Receipts.

			Rs.
Opening balance	...	...	20,000
Octroi receipts	...	...	84,000
Wheel tax	...	...	11,000
Grant-in-aid from Customs Revenue		...	25,000
Miscellaneous	...	...	20,000
	Total	...	1,60,000

Expenditure.

Administration	...	...	23,000
City lighting	...	...	15,000
Conservancy etc.	...	...	48,000
Municipal Works etc.		...	36,000
Miscellaneous	...	...	7,000
	Total	...	1,29,000
Closing balance	...	...	31,000
	Total	...	1,60,000

Health Section.

No case of plague occurred in the city during the year under report. As an anti-plague measure, rat-trapping is being constantly carried on in the city and 85,335 rats were destroyed during the year. On return of the pilgrims from Kumbh fair at Hardwar held on 1st Baisakh 1995, the first imported case of cholera occurred in Mo-

halla Rughnathpura. The infection spread to other Mohallas in the city and there occurred 20 cases and 13 deaths. All possible measures were taken to stamp out the epidemic and after 24 days the city was declared free from cholera.

Forty-one deaths occurred from Small-pox during the year under report. The vaccinators performed 3,174 primary vaccination operations and 2,949 revaccinations in the city.

The deaths of infants under one year was 206 giving a mortality rate of 125·80 as compared with a mortality rate of 102·77 of the previous year.

The Municipal Committee gives an aid of Rs. 1,800 to the Women's Welfare Association. Twelve Dais received training at the Child Welfare Centre for the Board Examination and there are 26 qualified Dais practising in the city under the guidance of the lady Health Visitor. The Lady Health Visitor gave instructions in the Ante-natal and Post-natal cases. Eighty-nine lectures were given by the Lady Health Visitor to Dais.

The Hari Singh Bag has been reserved for recreation purposes of the ladies. A radio set has also been installed there. Badminton courts are also provided.

Demonstration of Hygiene.—The Health Department carried on a systematic campaign to dispel ignorance and superstition amongst the masses and impart knowledge about the prevention of plague and other diseases.

Depressed Class Localities.—Rs. 3,666 were spent for the improvement of different parts of the city inhabited by depressed classes. These are enumerated as below:—

(1) The road and bridge over Nalla Rehari remained under construction during the year under report, but could not be completed owing to the retaining walls having fallen down during the rainy season, and sanction to the acquisition of some huts coming in the way being yet awaited. The estimated cost for construction of this project is about Rs. 23,000.

(2) Kucha near Civil Hospital where members of depressed classes reside, was paved and drained, which afforded great facility to the residents of the Mohalla.

(3) Kucha Ramdasian in Mohalla Talab Khatikan was neglected owing to its location in an unfrequented quarter. This lane was paved and drained during the year under report and the inconvenience felt by the inhabitants of the locality was removed.

(4) Kucha Barwalian in Mohalla Ustad Gous was likewise paved and drained.

6. VISITORS' BUREAU.

During the year under report all possible means were adopted to attract more visitors than ever to Kashmir and to afford every facility and asistance to those that came to the valley to make their stay enjoyable.

Three thousand copies of the pamphlet "Notes for Visitors to Kashmir" were got printed from the Pratap Government Press, Srinagar, and two thousand out of them were distributed free of charge to travel agencies, such as Messrs Cox and Kings, Messrs Thomas Cook and Sons, Messrs Grindlay and Co., The American Express Company, and the various Railway Publicity and advertising offices in India. The pamphlet was issued free of charge to the prospective visitors who asked for it and to various agencies and institutions in Srinagar as well as to visitors calling at the office.

In pursuance of the policy of advertising Kashmir, the following posters and folders were issued during the year under report:—

1.	A coloured poster of Martand Ruins, one of the ancient monuments in Kashmir ...	2,000 copies.
2.	A coloured poster depicting some important attractions of autumn.	2,000 copies.
3.	A folder on Trout Fising in Kashmir.	2,000 copies.
4.	A folder on Big Game in Kashmir.	2,000 copies.

The number of visitors during the year was 24,115 (5,421 Europeans and 18,694 Indians) against 24,718 (5,444 Europeans and 19,274 Indians) of the previous year.

The chief reason for the decrease this year was the strike of motor and lorry taxi drivers which assumed a serious turn by their picketttting the vehicular traffic at Kohalla and other places.

One of the most important functions of the Department is to settle disputes between visitors on the one hand and local tradesmen, motor car and lorry supplying agencies, house-boat owners, etc. on the other hand. As many as 588 cases of disputes between the visitors and tradesmen, including motor agencies and house-boat owners were received in the office during the year under report, out of which 536 were between the visitors and tradesmen and *vice versa* ; 464 cases have been settled finally to the satisfaction of the parties involved, and 124 were still pending settlement, and were receiving attention.

Of the cases indicated above, 114 involved recovery of money from either of the parties ; and a sum of Rs. 5,765 was recovered for payment to the complainants during the year under report.

In a very few cases, where it was not possible to effect an amicable settlement, the parties were advised to seek redress in a court of law.

Mention was made in the last report about the Standardised Order-book and the White and the Black lists. It was observed with satisfaction during the year under report that both these methods have had the desired effect of toning up the business morality of the unscrupulous among the traders and others who in their dealings come in contact with visitors.

Information on all matters of interest to visitors was circulated as usual through Notice Boards at prominent places, and local agencies.

Assistance and advice were given to a large number of visitors who came to the office of the Visitors' Bureau for help.

The branch office at Gulmarg was opened on 22nd June and closed on 25th September. The number of visitors at Gulmarg in the whole season was about 4,000. All the literature issued by the Department was kept available at the branch office for free distribution to visitors who wanted it, and information on all matters of interest to visitors was circulated through it. All enquiries received in the branch office were attended to with promptness. Sixty-five cases of dispute between visitors and tradesman, ponymen, coolies, or the private servants of the visitors were settled. The opening of the branch office was much appreciated by the visitors.

Judicial.—The courts of the Director and the Deputy Director disposed of both criminal and civil cases throughout the year under report. The Director's Court decided 53 criminal cases and one civil case. The Deputy Director's Court decided 224 criminal and 3 civil cases. At the close of the year no criminal or civil case was pending in either of these courts.

1. *Places of Amusement.*—The Club at Srinagar provides for its members amusement and recreation in the form of golf, tennis, billiard and bridge. The Club is arranging facilities for bathing in the Annexe in the Nagin Bagh.

The Amarsingh Club, Srinagar, provides for its members tennis, cricket, golf, billiard and bridge. The Harrison Institute and the Gulmarg Club also provide some amenities.

Bathing in the Nasim Bagh may be enjoyed in ideal surroundings. A number of sailing boats and bathing boats and motor boats for aqua-planing are available for hire.

2. *Theatres and Cinemas.*—Among the theatres and cinemas, the chief are the Kashmir Amateur Dramatic Society, which produces four or five plays a year at Srinagar and Gulmarg. The Regal Talkies caters for Europeans and educated Indians. The Palladium caters chiefly for Indian audiences. A Cinema Hall was opened at Gulmarg for the season.

Jammu city has two cinema halls: (1) The New Hari Talkies and (2) the Uttam Talkies.

Kashmir has unlimited scope for camping and trekking in the valleys and mountains, small game shooting, fishing and big game shooting.

3. *Hotels and Restaurants.*—Among hotels, mention may be made of Nedou's Hotels in Srinagar and Gulmarg, which cater for those living in European style. There are also hotels for orthodox as well as non-orthodox Hindus and hotels for Muslims in the city.

4. *Dak Bungalows.*—Dak Bungalows are provided at Domel, Chinari, Uri and Rampur on the State portion of the Rawalpindi-Srinagar Road, and at Jammu, Udhampur, Kud, Batote, Banihal, Upper Munda and Qazi Gund on the Jammu-Srinagar Road. Jammu is connected with the railway system of India.

7. METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Observatories.—The number of observatories remained the same as in the previous year—One Central first class observatory at Srinagar and 7 (third, fourth and fifth class) observatories at Skardu, Dras, Gulmarg, Jammu, Muzaffarabad, Kargil and Sonamarg. The number of rainfall registering stations was 42—21 in Kashmir Province and 21 in Jammu.

Service to Aviation.—The routine systematic supply of weather observations for Karachi-Allahabad air route from 1st November 1937 to 31st March 1938 was repeated from Srinagar Observatory besides usual 8-hours (L. T.) observational records from Srinagar, Skardu, Dras, Sonamarg and Gulmarg (seasonal), to Poona and Karachi weather offices for regional synoptic charts throughout the year. The Srinagar Central Observatory contributed data of various meteorological elements to Poona office in connection with development of Karachi-Madras air route. The Royal Air Force, Peshawar, were supplied 8-hours data telegraphically for military and civil aviation, from 15th December 1937 to 15th March 1938, from Srinagar and Skardu observatories. Special observations were at several occasions requisitioned and supplied to the Weather Offices at Karachi-Poona and Royal Air Force, Peshawar, for different purposes. Special observations of cloud, visibility and rainfall were supplied to the Indian National Airways Limited, Delhi.

Earthquake.—The Central Observatory, Srinagar, recorded 6 against 2 earthquakes of the previous year on Rossiferral basis. The most recent shock of any considerable magnitude that was felt in Kashmir was that of 14th November 1937, which apparently had its epicentral region in the Hindu-Kush Mountains, no great distance from Kashmir.

Snow-fall.—The first snowfall commenced in the Valley on the 8th October more than 1½ months earlier than usual. The snowfall caused loss of life and property and enormous damage to telegraph, telephone and electrical lines. The heaviest fall of snow was recorded on 1st January and was 1·70 inches or $1\frac{7}{1}$ feet in volume. The total precipitation as recorded at Srinagar was 10·12 inches in liquid form and measured as rain. This amount is nearly five times what was recorded in the previous year and quantitatively greater than what was registered in many a past decade.

Rainfall.—The appended district rainfall statement shows total rain and snowfalls melted in water, as recorded at 42 rain-recording stations throughout the Jammu and Kashmir State during the year under report. The greatest rain-recording stations in the whole State during the year under review were Sonamarg, Muzaffarabad and Basohli, and the least, Leh, Gilgit and Skardu. The total rain and snow water at Srinagar, during the year under report was 27 84 inches, being above normal by nearly 2 inches and greater by 4·40 inches than that of the previous year. At Jammu it amounted to 44·12 inches, being above normal by 1·18 inches and in excess of that of the previous year by 13·19 inches. The rainfall throughout Jammu and Kashmir as well as Frontier districts when compared with the previous year's figures is considerably in excess and abnormal.

Temperature.—The mean temperatures of the 12 months as recorded at the Central Observatory, Srinagar, were:—

Months.	Mean maximum.	Mean minimum.
1. October 1937	67·3	40·1
2. November 1937	55·6	31·4
3. December 1937	42·0	27·9
4. January 1938	35·3	23·4

		Mean. maximum.	Mean. minimum.
5.	February 1938	35·6	24·5
6.	March 1938	51·6	36·6
7.	April 1938	68·6	46·6
8.	May 1938	84·5	53·7
9.	June 1938	83·0	59·6
10.	July 1938	89·4	64·5
11.	August 1938	86·4	63·5
12.	September 1938	82·0	49·8

The following table further shows the mean temperatures as recorded at the Observatory Stations in the State for the months of January and July 1938 (as being roughly the coldest and hottest months).

		January 1938.	July 1938.
1.	Muzaffarabad	46·7	85·1
2.	Srinagar	29·4	77·0
3.	Dras	4·0	63·3
4.	Leh	12·6	63·1
5.	Skardu	19·2	77·4
6.	Gilgit	37·3	84·1
7.	Jammu	54·9	86·9
8.	Kargil	14·9	74·0

The mean of the year (all stations) was 53·2 against 55·5 of the previous year.

Wind velocity.—The highest mean velocity of the wind was, as usual, recorded at Dras (8·8 miles per hour); the lowest was recorded at Gilgit (zero miles).

CHAPTER VII—SOCIAL SERVICE.

1. EDUCATION.

A. BOYS' EDUCATION.

Institutions.—Provision was made during the year for raising the status of 4 Lower Middle Schools and 8 Primary Schools and for opening 36 Primary Schools (20 new Primary schools and 16 Extra Departmental Schools).

The following table gives the details of Government and aided institutions and maktabs and Pathshalas as they existed during the year:—

	Samvat 1993-94.	Samvat 1994-95.	Difference.
Arts Colleges ...	2	2	.....
High Schools, Government	15	15	.....
High Schools, Aided ...	7	10	+3
Middle Schools, Government	80	89	+9
Middle Schools, Aided ...	10	10	.....
Primary Schools, Government	882	893	+11
Extra Departmental Primary Schools ...	.....	16	+16 (Out of these one not opened in Kashmir Province).
Primary Schools, Aided ...	25	34	+9
Maktabs and Pathshalas ...	169	172	+3
Private Indigenous (Advanced) ...	2	3	+1
	176		

	Samvat 1993-94.	Samvat 1994-95.	Difference.
Private Indigenous (Elementary) ...	33	32	—1
Total ...	1,225	1,276	+51
Training Institutions ...	3	1	—2
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,228	1,277	+49

The Primary Schools at Ismailpur was also raised to the status of a Lower Middle School in addition to 8 Lower Middle Schools mentioned above.

Attendance.—The following statement compares the number on rolls of the various institutions during the year with that of the preceding year:—

	Samvat 1993-94.	Samvat 1994-95.
Colleges	1,728	1,913
High Schools, Government ...	7,755	7,841
High Schools, Aided	2,792	3,503
Middle Schools, Government ...	16,272	17,897
Middle Schools, Aided	2,043	1,876
Primary Schools, Government ...	41,416	42,675
Primary Schools, Aided	2,264	2,977
Maktabs and Pathshalas	2,716	4,583
Private indigenous (Advanced) ...	278	343
Private indigenous (Elementary) ...	699	608
Total ...	79,963	84,216
Training Institutions	61	58
Total ...	80,024	84,274

The following table gives the details of students by caste and creed in the institutions:—

	No. of scholars in 1993-94.	No. of scholars in 1994-95.	Increase.
Thakurs	3,956	4,356	400
Non-Thakur Hindus ...	20,730	21,521	791
Muslims	50,691	53,010	2,319
Sikhs	2,728	3,086	358
Christians	78	87	9
Buddhists	332	343	11
Harijans and others ...	1,509	1,871	362
Total ...	80,024	84,274	4,250

Percentages.—During the year 32·3 per cent. of the male population of school going age was under instruction. The percentage of the various communities is given below:—

	Samvat 1993-94.	Samvat 1994-95.
Hindus	43·1	45·2
Muslims	25·6	26·7
Sikhs	86·6	99·2
Buddhists	11·4	11·8
Christians	43·3	48·3

The Muslims come up fourth with a percentage of 26·7. Though there has been a steady improvement in the figures of literacy of this community, yet the rate of progress cannot be regarded as sufficiently satisfactory, since it shows that

still as many as 74 out of every 100 students are deprived of the benefits of education. In collegiate education their position is even worse. The Department is doing all it can to stimulate greater interest in education on the part of this community, but for the success of a country-wide cultural movement like this, the active and sincere co-operation of the community itself is essential and the Department has under contemplation an active campaign of education with the object of establishing contact with the members of all communities and thereby quickening their educational conscience. The proposed re-organisation of education in order to bring it nearer to the needs of the people's life will also, it is hoped, serve the same purpose. The Bodhs are educationally the most backward community with the poor enrolment percentage of only 11·8. It is a matter of serious concern to the Department that in spite of the grant of certain special facilities for the educational advancement of this community, it has not been possible to bring them to the level of other communities. In order to remove the present apathy of Buddhists and secure better supervision of their education as well as that of others, it is proposed (amongst other things) to establish the office of a new Assistant Inspector of Schools in the Frontier Province.

Collegiate Education.—In the Sri Pratap College, 5 posts of Lecturers were added to the staff on account of increase in the number of students. Two posts of doctors have also been created for the medical examination of students in the Sri Pratap College and the Prince of Wales College.

Two candidates were deputed for training in the Y. M. C. A. College of Physical Education at Madras, on completion of which they were posted in the two colleges in place of Drill Instructors who, being unqualified, were retired from service.

The number of students in the Prince of Wales College, Jammu, was 595 (44 Thakurs, 365 Non-Thakur Hindus, 146 Muslims, 36 Sikhs, 2 'Depressed' and 2 Jains) against 541 (46 Thakurs, 333 Non-Thakur Hindus, 122 Muslims, 34 Sikhs, 3 'Depressed', 2 Jains and one other) of the previous year. In the Sri Pratap College, Srinagar the number of students was 1,31,8 (13 Thakurs, 806 Non-Thakur Hindus, 461 Muslims, 27 Sikhs, one Christian and 10 others) against 1,187 (11 Thakurs, 745

806

Non-Thakur Hindus, 379 Muslims, 36 Sikhs, 1 'Depressed', 2 Christians and 13 others) in the previous year.

Scholarships.—An amount of Rs. 4,783 was awarded as scholarships in the Prince of Wales College, Jammu, and of Rs. 8,364 in the Sri Pratap College, Srinagar.

Results.—The following were the results of the University examinations:—

Prince of Wales College, Jammu.

	Number of students sent up.	Number of students passed.	Percentage.
B.Sc.	13	10	76·9
B.A.	69	56	81·1
F.Sc.	44	25	56·8
F.A.	90	54	60·0

Sri Pratap College, Srinagar.

B.A.	188	95	50·0
F.Sc.	80	48	60·0
F.A.	257	138	53·0

Other activities.—The various College Societies and Groups formed in the Sri Pratap College continued to function as usual. The Prince of Wales College started a Club, named the Prince of Wales College City Club, Jammu, with the Principal as its *ex-officio* President, with the object of pooling the intellectual resourses of the College and the intelligentsia for the mutual benefit of both. The Club held a number of meetings.

The College magazines, the "Tawi" and the "Pratap" appeared as usual with considerable improvements in several directions.

Due attention was paid to the playing of games and to other physical activities of the students. With the appointment of trained and qualified Physical Instructors, the physical drill classes are now conducted on a more scientific basis with due regard to the interests, needs and capacities of the students.

Secondary Education.—The number of students from the Government and aided schools who appeared in the Matriculation Examination during the year was 1,220 against 1,189 in the preceding year. Of these 976 passed (against the previous year's figures of 845) which gives a pass percentage of 80 against 71·06 in the previous year. The results are very satisfactory.

Primary Education.—During the year under report 20 new primary schools and 16 extra departmental schools were sanctioned and opened at different places.

A re-organization Committee consisting of the Director of Education as its Chairman was appointed to examine the suitability and adequacy of the present system of Primary and Secondary education and to make recommendations for bringing it into closer touch with the needs of the people.

The committee met at Srinagar from 7th to 25th of July 1938 and submitted an *Interim* Report after considering various questions and problems. A start has been made in accordance with the recommendations of this Committee. Briefly stated, the recommendations made by the Committee in the *Interim* Report are:—

(1) That the new scheme of education should aim at the establishment, in due course, of a system of free, compulsory and universal basic education for all the children in the State, between the ages of 7 and 14.

(2) That, in order to achieve this end efficiently and systematically, it is necessary to draw up a 25 years' programme of educational expansion and consolidation.

(3) That the pace of educational expansion should be accelerated and at least 100 new Primary

Schools opened every year, so as to provide a school in each village with a population of over 500 within 10 years and in villages with smaller populations during the next 15 years.

(4) That along with educational expansion, an attempt should be made to overhaul and improve the quality of education imparted, and that for this purpose a scheme of basic education should be drawn up in which craft teaching and book learning should be introduced and carried on in integral relationship with each other.

(5) That for the introduction of the new scheme of education there should be two training schools, one in Srinagar and the other in Jammu, each designed to give training to 100 teachers every year and that there should be a basic school of the new type associated with each training school.

(6) That provision should be made for the construction of 100 Primary School buildings every year, planned on a simple and inexpensive design and that their construction should be carried out under the general suprevision of the Education Department itself.

(7) That the accommodation and the staff in the existing secondary schools should be increased, so as to have smaller classes, which is necessary for more efficient teaching.

(8) That the grant-in-aid rules should be so modified that greater private effort on behalf of secondary education is forthcoming, with the object of making it possible for the Government to spend a larger amount of money on the expansion of primary education.

(9) That an attempt should be made to re-organise secondary education so as to reduce the present unhealthy and exaggerated emphasis on one type of school only, namely, the academic type; and secondary schools of different types, some of

them with a bias in technical, commercial and agricultural directions, may be established.

(10) That a comprehensive scheme of Adult Education and free library service in rural areas be organised in order to improve the general standards of civic and intellectual life amongst the people.

(11) That libraries be established in rural areas which should be placed in the charge of some competent teachers of village schools.

(12) That Refresher Course should be organised for the teacher's already in service to give them a new orientation and out-look towards their professional duties.

(13) That the staff of the Direction Office and the offices of Inspecting officers should be strengthened.

(14) That the Budget of the Education Department should be placed on a contract basis so that the savings of one year may be utilised in the following years.

(15) That teachers' salaries should be regraded and placed on a time-scale and that the salaries of the low-paid teachers should be reasonably increased.

In the Budget discussions, a sum of Rs. 1,32,000 was allotted for the year 1995-96 for the following items, and the Department was asked to work out the detailed schemes thereof:

		Rs.
1.	Teachers' Training School at Srinagar ...	19,000
2.	Basic Schools in Jammu and Srinagar ...	3,000
3.	Library Scheme	15,500
4.	Adult Education Officers' Office	20,000

		Rs.
5.	Additional staff for the offices of the Director of Education and the Inspecting Officers ...	6,800
6.	Refresher Course	8,000
7.	Preparation of Books	10,000
8.	Educational buildings	50,000

The necessary details were worked out and got sanctioned by the Government. The Refresher Course was held in September, 1938. The Inspectors of the two Circles and a number of Assistant Inspectors and Head Masters of High Schools participated in the Course. Three distinguished educationists from outside were also invited to assist the Director of Education in conducting the Course.

All preliminary work in connection with the establishment of the Adult Education Office and the Teachers' Training School at Srinagar was completed before 1st Katik 1995. In connection with the Adult Education Scheme, the active interest and co-operation of other State Departments was invited for the purpose of propaganda and arrangements were made for celebrating an "Adult Education Day" on 1st Katik in a spectacular manner.

Training of teachers.—Seven stipendiaries (3 Hindus and 4 Muslims) were deputed for training in the B.T. class at Aligarh and Benares. Fifty teachers (17 Hindus, 27 Muslims, 5 Sikhs and 1 'Depressed') were trained in the Normal School at Udhampur (10 in S.V. and 40 in J.V.)

Grant-in-aid.—During the year a sum of Rs. 1,23,981 was sanctioned in the Budget as grant-in-aid to schools, Maktabs and Pathshalas as per details given below:—

	Rs.
High Schools	64,761
Middle Schools	23,588
Primary Schools	8,368
Aid to 5 teachers of Private Primary Schools	600

		Rs.
Aid to 161 Maktabs and Pathshalas	...	19,320
Allowance to 10 Arabic teachers of Frontier Districts	...	1,200
Honoraria to Sanskrit Scholars	...	2,192
Total	...	1,20,029
Lumpsum to meet increase in the aid of private schools ...	...	3,952
Total	...	1,23,981

B. Girls' Education.

During the year under report 2 Middle schools and 10 Primary schools were opened at different places.

The details of Government and aided schools and Maktabs and Pathshalas are given below:—

	Samvat 1993-94.	Samvat 1994-95.	Difference.
High schools, Government	2	2	...
Middle schools, Government ...	22	24	2
Middle schools, aided ...	12	12	...
Primary schools, Government ...	144	153	9
Primary schools, aided ...	11	13	2
Primary schools, un-aided	5	3	—2
Maktabs and Pathshalas...	8	8	...
Total ...	204	215	+11

The C. M. S. Middle schools Srinagar has not yet been recognised as a High School by the Department. The Urdu Primary School at Kishtwar was raised to the status of a Middle School and 10 Primary Schools were opened at different places.

A new Girls' Middle school at Rainawari, Srinagar, was also opened during the year.

The following table compares the number on rolls of the various institutions during the year under report with that of the previous year:—

	Samvat 1993-94.	Samvat 1994-95.	Difference.
High schools, Government	545	592	47
Middle schools, Government ...	3,516	3,709	193
Middle schools, aided ...	1,464	1,925	461
Primary schools, Government ...	7,616	7,926	310
Primary schools, aided ...	708	889	181
Primary schools, un-aided	325	95	—230
Maktabs and Pathshalas...	378	290	12
Total ...	14,452	15,426	974

The figures of the C. M. S. Aided Middle schools, Srinagar (269) were not included in the previous year's report as they were not supplied by the Manager of the institute to the Chief Inspectress in time. The actual increase in number of students will thus come to 705 (974—269) only.

The following table gives the detail of students by caste and creed in the institutions:—

		Samvat 1993-94.	Samvat 1994-95.	Increase.
Thakurs	Hindus	484	566	82
Non-Thakurs	Hindus	7,129	7,238	109
Muslims		5,390	6,170	780
Sikhs		1,137	1,222	85
Christians		...	2	2
Depressed classes & others		312	228	—84
Total ...		14,452	15,426	974

A sum of Rs. 25,291 was sanctioned in the Budget for grant-in-aid to private girls schools as per details given below:—

Middle Schools	19,717
Primary Schools	4,614
Maktabs and Pathshalas	960
Total ...	25,291

Training of teachers.—J. V. training classes are attached to the Government High Schools for Girls. Fourteen teachers from the various Government schools were deputed for training in the Normal classes during the year, and 7 private candidates joined these classes.

Scholarships.—A sum of Rs. 23,358 against Rs. 22,798 in the previous year was sanctioned during the year for grant of scholarships.

Results.—Twenty girl students appeared at the Matriculation Examination from the Government Girls' High

Schools against 27 of the previous year, and 18 passed; 490 girls appeared for the Middle Standard Examination of the Punjab Education Department and 283 passed.

Expenditure.—The total Budget grant for Female Education was Rs. 3,56,107 and the total expenditure was Rs. 3,17,950 against Rs. 2,98,720 in the previous year.

C.—Technical Education.

There was no change in the number of Technical schools during the year under report, and the number of students on rolls was 358 against 348 of previous year. Of the total number of students during the year 200 were Muslims, 123 Hindus, 8 Sikhs and 14 Harijans (and 13 casual students) against 203 Muslims, 127 Hindus, 4 Sikhs, and 14 others in the preceding year. Forty-two girl students received technical education along with the boys in the Sir Amar Singh Technical School, Srinagar. The proportion of Muslim students continued to be higher and they represented 57 per cent. of the total enrolment. During the year under report, 282 students appeared in the annual examination, of whom 229 were declared successful. The pass percentage was 81·2 against 78·7 in the previous year. The following table shows the attendance of various kinds of classes in the Technical Schools:

Weaving	...	... 65
Carpentry	...	... 89
Smithy	...	... 21
Embroidery	...	... 22 (Baramulla.)
Drawing and Painting		... 36
Pottery	...	... 5 (Jammu).
Toy-making	...	... 3 (Jammu).
Dyeing	...	... 8 (Srinagar).
Calico Printing	...	... 16 (Samba and Anantnag)

Building	...	...	5 (Srinagar).
Basket weaving	...	...	23
Utensil making	...	...	10 (Mirpur)
Miscellaneous	...	...	55
			358

The total Budget grant for the Technical Schools was Rs. 82,907 against Rs 80,807 in the preceding year. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 1,667 against Rs. 1,976 of the previous year. The actual expenditure was Rs. 79,102.

D.—Scout Movement.

During the year under report the number of scouts was 5,647 against 4,716 of the previous year, giving an increase of 931.

Six Training Camps were held during the year, three in each Province.

As many as 121 teachers and 24 scouts were trained in these camps of which three were for Scout-masters, two were for Cub-masters, and one for Patrol Leaders.

Two Rallies were held at Jammu, one on the auspicious birthday of Shri Yuvraj Bahadur and the other in the first week of Baisakh 1995. The functions were celebrated with great enthusiam.

The Physical Culture display, was given before an audience of State officials and citizens. Five hundred scouts and students took part in the function.

The scouts rendered useful service to the public on the occasion of fairs and festivals at different places in restoring lost children to their parents, and helping the Police in controling the traffic. The Kashmir Rovers and scouts accompanied pilgrims going to the Shri Amarnath Ji Cave, and rendered services to them.

Some Jammu scouts had the distinction of saving 16 women and children from drowning during the year under report. The scouts organised a Cleanliness Week at Tral (Kashmir) in the month of October 1938 under the guidance of Col. J. J. Harper-Nelson, Director of Medical Services, and with the help of the Rural Development Department, and the result was satisfactory. The Home Minister also had an occasion of being present at Tral and was pleased with all he saw.

During the Training Camps, Good-will days were observed. On these days scouts and officials purchased sweets, soap, needles, thread, toys and cloth and gave them as presents to poor people.

Sixty-eight Lantern Lectures and 110 other lectures in schools were delivered on Scouting and Physical Training.

The total expenditure on scouting during the year was Rs. 7,221 against Rs. 9,300 provided in the Budget.

2. PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The two public libraries namely the Sri Pratap Library, Srinagar, and the Sri Ranbir Library, Jammu, remained as before, in the charge of the Director of Education.

The number of new books added to the stock of the Sri Pratap Library during the year was 337; the addition to the stock of the Sri Ranbir Library was 349. The expenditure on these items was about Rs. 1,300 and Rs. 1,200 respectively. The total number of volumes was about 11,000 and 14,500 respectively. The number of books issued on loan and for study in the Reading Rooms attached to the Libraries, was as under:—

	Sri Pratap Library.	Sri Ranbir Library.
1. Issued on loan	5,520	4,757
2. Issued for study in the Reading Rooms	8,682	1,500

Thirty-four papers and periodicals were subscribed to for the Sri Pratap Library, and 29 for the Sri Ranbir Library against 28 and 29 respectively of the previous year.

3. RESEARCH DEPARTMENT.

Archaeology.—The work done during the year consisted of repairs, restoration and clearing work at the Archæological remains at Harwan, Kother, Martand and Loduv; and excavation of certain mounds at Nawapura, a village 3 miles from Gilgit. The finds from the excavation were some manuscripts (or parts of them) on palm leaf or birch bark; a wooden pot containing rings of ivory and brass, some pearls and birch-bark amulets; a small wooden pot containing a gold-plated amulet, an ivory ring, a gold coin without any legend, etc. The manuscripts are written in Sharada and Tibetan characters and may have been written before the tenth century A. D. They are works in Buddhist Sanskrit and pertain to Hinayana Buddhism. One of them has been deciphered and transcribed in Devanagari Script.

Research.—The first volume of the Isvara-Pratyabhijna-Vivriti-Vimarsini was published besides Volumes *ix* and *xii* of Tantraloka in the Kashmir Series of Texts and Studies. Volume *ii* of the Vimarsini, Part 2 of Netra Tantra, and Rama Kantha's commentary on the Bhagavadgita were in the press. A copy of "Namavilasa" by Pt. Sahib Kaula was prepared for the press.

Museum.—The Sri Pratap Museum, Srinagar, remained open throughout the year. The number of visitors was about 30,000. About 400 coins of silver and copper were received by the museum from various sources in and outside the State. Plans for better housing of the museum are under consideration of the Government.

4. CIVIL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The number of Government hospitals and dispensaries in the State remained the same as in the previous year, *viz*:—

(*a*) 2 Saddar Hospitals at Jammu and Srinagar;

(*b*) 2 Zenana Hospitals at Jammu and Srinagar;

(*c*) 2 Dental Dispensaries, one attached to each of the Saddar Hospitals;

(*d*) 2 Travelling Dispensaries, one in each province.

(*e*) 2 Female Travelling Dispensaries.

(*f*) 1 Travelling Dispensary in Jammu Province for venereal diseases.

(*g*) 1 Tuberculosis Dispensary with an advance hospital outside the main city of Srinagar and a Sanatorium at Tangmarg, and one Tuberculosis Dispensary and one advance Hospital at Jammu.

(*h*) 2 Anti-rabic centres one attached to each Saddar Hospital.

(*i*) 2 Leper Asylums one in each province.

(*j*) 1 Unani and 1 Hindi Dispensary at Jammu.

(*k*) 73 Dispensaries at suitable and important localities in the State.

In addition to these there are in the State, (1) the C. M. S. Hospital, Srinagar, (2) the C. M. S. Zenana Hospital, Srinagar, (3) the C. M. S. Hospital, Anantnag, (4) St. Joseph Hospital, Baramulla and (5) the Nursing Home, Srinagar, which recieve aid from the Government. Besides, there are the subsidised rural dispensaries whose number has been raised from 8 to 20 this year.

The Mirpur Female Hospital could not be opened during the year though a start was made by opening an outdoor female Department in the Mirpur Dispensary building as part of a far-reaching scheme still under consideration of the Government. A separate out-door Department for females was opened in the Saddar Hospital Srinagar under a Lady Doctor and the staff of the Zenana Hospital, Jammu, was strengthened. Endeavours were being made to complete necessary preliminaries for the construction of 2 new hospitals. In the meanwhile improvements were effected in the Srinagar Hospital building. A five-year programme for construction of

mufassil dispensaries which were located in hired buildings received sanction of the Government and will be put into operation next year.

Treatment in hospitals.—The following table shows the number of patients treated at the hospitals.

Particulars.	*No. of patients.*		*Daily average.*	
	Samvat 1993-94.	Samvat 1994-95.	Samvat 1993-94.	Samvat 1994-95.
Saddar Hospital Jammu.	73,812	80,863	405·78	442·19
,, ,, Srinagar.	81,492	71,552	508·00	437·62
Zenana Hospital Srinagar.	50,389	64,125	160·47	175·50
Zenana Hospital Jammu.	36,294	22,312	99·43	61·12
,, ,, Mirpur.	.....	*1,080	.....	.....

The decrease in the Saddar Hospital, Srinagar, is accounted for by the fact that cholera epidemic was threatening the Valley and the Medical Staff had to divert their attention and energy towards its check.

The Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries at Jammu treated 40,417 and 6,117 patients respectively as compared with 33,831 and 10,752 of the previous year. The decrease in the number of patients treated in the Ayurvedic Dispensary is due to the reason that the post of the Vaid remained vacant for a considerable part of the year.

*For only one month.

The statement given below shows the amount of work done in the various hospitals as compared with that of the last year:—

Particulars.	*No. of patients.*		*Daily average.*	
	Samvat 1993-94.	Samvat 1994-95.	Samvat 1993-94.	Samvat 1994-95.
Saddar Hospital, Srinagar ...	1,998	1,844	74·03	65·98
Saddar Hospital, Jammu ...	1,242	1,411	48·10	46·53
K. E. M. Zenana Hospital, Jammu ...	688	719	31·38	34·96
J. Zenana Hospital, Srinagar ...	1,650	1,878	56·78	70·63

The following statement will show how the patients admitted in the various hospitals fared and were disposed of:—

Particulars.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.
Saddar Hospital, Jammu ...	856	348	159	48	...	1,411
Saddar Hospital, Srinagar ...	1,561	132	31	50	70	1,844
Zenana Hospital, Srinagar ...	1,486	163	91	91	47	1,878
Zenana Hospital, Jammu ...	415	93	196	10	...	719

The subjoined statement shows the surgical work done in hospitals with corresponding figures of the previous year:—

Particulars.	Major operatioas.		Minor operations.	
	Samvat 1993-94.	Samvat 1994-95.	Samvat 1993-94.	Samvat 1994-95.
Saddar Hospital Jammu	477	464	3,499	4,048
,, ,, Srinagar	785	704	2,584	2,185
Diamond Jubilee Zenana Hospital Srinagar ...	325	411	331	467
King Edward Memorial Zenana Hospital Jammu ...	148	144	1,492	1,721

The statement given below shows the work done in mufassil dispensaries:—

		Kashmir.	Jammu.
		In Lakhs.	In Lakhs.
1. Outdoor patients treated	...	6·35	6·44
2. In-door patients treated	...	1,602	1,646
3. Operations, major ...	...	1,691	548
4. Operations, minor ...	...	40,000	25,000
5. Daily average, in-door ...	...	42	40
6. Daily average, out-door	...	3,115	2,708

The number of beds available for in-door patients in all hospitals and dispensaries was as follows:—

Saddar Hospital, Jammu	...		50
Saddar Hospital, Srinagar	...		60
Diamond Jubilee Zenana Hospital, Srinagar	...	...	75
King Edward Memorial Zenana Hospital, Jammu	...	...	60
Mufassil, Jammu	...	...	94
Mufassil, Kashmir	...	...	144
	Total	...	483

The following statement shows the disposal of in-door patients in the mufassil dispensaries:—

			Jammu Province.	Kashmir Province.
In-patients	...	...	1,646	1,602
Cured	...	...	1,264	1,277
Relieved	...	...	269	233
Discharged	...	...	69	36
Died	...	...	44	42
Remaining	...	...	...	14

Medico-legal works.—The number of postmortems, grievous hurts and simple hurts was 28, 67 and 193 respectively in Jammu and 88, 141 and 1,102 respectively in Kashmir.

Chemical Laboratories.—The number of specimens sent to the Chemical Examiner by the Chief Medical Officer, Jammu, during the year under report was 612 against 336 of the previous

year. The number of examinations done in the Clinical Laboratory of the Saddar Hospital, Srinagar, during the year under report stands at 3,110 against 2,910 of the previous year.

X-Ray Department.—The work done in this Department has increased in Jammu Hospital, but decreased in Srinagar. The reason for the decrease is that there are a number of private owned X-Ray plants available in Srinagar.

Dental Dispensaries.—The number of patients treated was over 6,000 in Jammu and over 12,000 in Srinagar Hospital. The details of the work are:—

	Jammu.	Kashmir.
Cleanings	73	96
Stoppings	778	1,321
Extractions	1,662	7,696
Miscellaneous	3,826	3,562
Total ...	6,339	12,675

Anti-rabic Work.—The work done in this section at Jammu and Srinagar Saddar Hospital was:—

	Jammu.	Kashmir.
Cases of rabid dogs	217	482
Cases of rabid jackals	20	41
Cases of other animals	13	13
Cases of men		2
Total ...	250	538

No case was sent to Kasauli during the year.

Travelling Dispensaries.—The number of patients treated and that of operations performed are given below:

	Jammu.		*Kashmir.*	
	Samvat 1993-94.	Samvat 1994-95.	Samvat 1993-94.	Samvat 1994-95.
Out-door patients ...	12,276	23,856	58,836	25,342
Operations major ...	82	313	37	198
Operations minor ...	1,512	3,590	711	376

Venereal diseases.—The Travelling Dispensary afforded medical relief to 7,628 out-patients against 10, 571 of the previous year. Three major and 2,918 minor operations were performed during the year. The detail of cases treated is: Syphilis 1,210; Gonorrhoea 529; Leprosy 21; Malaria 602; and other diseases 5,266; Total 7,628.

A scheme to combat effectively the high incidence of venereal diseases in the Ramnagar *Illaqa* (Jammu Province) is under the consideration of the Government.

Epidemics.—Fortunately this year also Jammu Province remained free from Plague infection due to the successful results of the anti-Plague scheme which has now been in operation for the last three years. Except a few sporadic cases, no indigenous case occurred anywhere.

Rat mortality occurred in certain villages in Akhnoor, Ranbirsinghpura and Samba Tehsils, but owing to prompt measures being taken no plague cases occurred anywhere. The details of work done in these areas in this connection are as follows:—

1. Number of inoculations performed ...	4,576
2. Disinfections	6,774
3. Rat holes smoked	4,819
Number of rats caught and litters destroyed ...	3,53,201

Cholera broke out in a mild epidemic form in both the provinces of Jammu and Kashmir. The infection was imported into Jammu Province from " Kumbh " fair at Hardwar and travelled to Kashmir valley. The outbreak was rapid and sudden and the situation at one time appeared to be threatening. Special measures in the shape of opening of inspection posts and mass inoculations were taken which had a salutary effect in controlling the spread of infection, though cases continued to occur in different parts of the valley, which necessitated the continuance of special measures throughout the season. The number of inoculations performed amounted to 1,55,278. The number of cases and deaths was 676 and 287 respectively. The magnitude of the work done may be gauged from the fact that the total expenditure on these special measures amounted to Rs. 40,000.

Tuberculosis Department.

General.—With the close of the year 1994-95, the Tuberculosis Department has completed its eighth year of existence as a separate branch of the Medical Department. As will be seen from the figures reproduced in this Report, the Department is doing useful work in mitigating the sufferings of tubercular patients. The Sanatorium at Tangmarg is a uniqne institution of its kind in Northern India, but on account of insufficiency of accommodation only a very limited number of patients were allowed admission. To overcome this difficulty, a new two-storeyed block has been added this year, which will to some slight extent meet the growing demand for more accommodation. The new hospitals for advance cases at Jammu and Srinagar were also completed this year and are in full working order. The opening of the King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund on the appeal issued by Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow this year will, it is hoped, extend the activities of the Tuberculosis Department, which will receive a further impetus as soon as collections made for the Fund are available for utilization.

Tuberculosis Dispensary, Srinagar.—The number of entirely new cases treated during the year was 640; the number of all cases old and new rose to 5,575. There were 1,016 confirmed cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. The total number of deaths was 94.

The Dispensary at Jammu.—It was started only last winter. The number of cases treated was 116, and the total of cases, new and old, rose to 291. The number of confirmed cases of pulmonary tuberculosis rose to 182; the number of deaths was 33.

Advance Tuberculosis Hospitals.—The number of new cases admitted was 141 at Srinagar and 59 at Jammu; the number of deaths was 10 and 4 respectively.

Tangmarg Sanatorium.—The total number of patients admitted during the year was 169 of which 49 were females. With 29 cases left over at the close of the previous year, the number treated was 198, of whom 173 were discharged after relief.

The laboratories attached to the Tubercular Dispensaries and the Sanatorium did considerable work in examinations of sputum, urine, blood, fæces, discharges, etc.

Leper Asylums.

Srinagar Asylum.—The year opened with 144 patients, 70 new patients were admitted during the year. Of the total number of 214, fifty-five were females; 203 were Muslims, 8 Hindus and 3 Christians; 4 were from the Poonch Illaqa, 16 were British Indian subjects. Fifty-nine were discharged, 13 died and 142 remained at the close of the year. The expenditure on the up-keep of the asylum was about Rs. 26,000.

Jammu Asylum.—The number of inmates including 23 from the previous year was 51, of whom 27 were discharged leaving 24 inmates in the asylum—19 Muslims and 5 Hindus. The expenditure was over Rs. 5,000.

Laboratories.

Chemical Laboratory, Jammu.—The Laboratory was located in a hired building which has since been purchased by the Government at a cost of Rs. 24,000.

The total number of examinations undertaken during the year was 71,043 comprising the following:—

	Articles examined.	Cases investigated.
Medico-legal	270	88
General analysis	1,324	1,324
Chemical Bacteriological examinations	2,776	1,210
Dead rats	6	6
Trapped rats	66,667	66,667
	71,043	69,295

Bacteriological Laboratory, Srinagar.—The following tests were performed during the year:—

Water analyses 52; milk analyses 730; blood, urine, fæces, sputum, throat swabs 27; cultural examinations 16.

Vital Statistics.

The total number of births and deaths registered during the year under report was as follows:—

	Samvat 1993-94.	Samvat 1994-95.
Jammu Province.		
Births	49,134	46,487
Deaths	28,949	33,236
Rate per mille.		
Births	27·4	25·9
Deaths	16·1	18·5

	Samvat 1993-94.	Samvat 1994-95.
Kashmir Province.		
Births	52,001	47,928
Deaths	41,860	44,828
Rate per mille.		
Births	31·8	29·3
Deaths	25·6	27·4

Vaccination.

The subjoined statement shows the number of vaccinations performed during the year in both the provinces with comparative figures of the previous year:—

Province.	*Primary.*		*Revaccinations.*	
	Samvat 1993-94.	Samvat 1994-95.	Samvat 1993-94.	Samvat 1994-95.
Jammu ...	53,612	56,558	21,186	42,492
Kashmir ...	72,546	67,366	21,270	31,757

Aided Hospitals and Dispensaries.—Grants-in-aid and subscriptions amounting to Rs. 17,801 were paid during the year to the C. M. S. Hospital, Srinagar; C. M. S. Zenana Hospital, Srinagar; The Nursing Home, Srinagar; St. Joseph Hospital, Baramulla; and C. M. S. Hospital, Anantnag.

The following table shows the work done in these institutions during the year under report:—

Name of Hospital.	No. of patients treated.		Surgical operations.		Indoor accommodation and bed available.	
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Major.	Minor.	Accommodation for patients.	No. of beds.
C. M. S. Hospital, Srinagar ..	2,350	36,679	815	3,189	215	170
St. Joseph Hospital, Baramulla ..	642	27,225	29	237	64	64
C. M. S. Hospital, Anantnag ..	246	17,969	87	537	....	20
Nursing Home Srinagar ..	102	....	....	37	....	14
C. M. S. Zenana Hospital, Rainawari ..	865	5,552	272	1,422	....	60

The management of these institutions is in capable hands and they are doing excellent work and maintaining their proverbial efficiency and popularity.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure on the maintenance and up-keep of the Civil Medical Department during the year was Rs. 8·54 lakhs against Rs. 8·38 of the previous year.

Chapter VIII.—I. FINANCE.

The following statements show the Receipts and Expenditure of the State under major heads in approximate lakhs of rupees:—

Receipts.	Actuals 1993-94.	Revised Estimate 1994-95.	Actuals Revised Estimate 1994-95.
1. Land Revenue Cesses ...	64·50	59·54 7·01	63·12
2. Customs	63·12	59·30	62·32
3. Forests	49·75	50·72	46·72
4. Excise	3·56	3·21	3·20
5. Grazing Fee	5·78	5·37	5·31
6. Stamps	6·42	6·42	6·09
7. Income Tax	3·02	2·60	2·86
8. State Property in British India	0·81	1·46	1·50
Total ...	196·96	195·63	191·12
9. Interest	4·39	3·83	3·88
10. Administration of justice ...	1·61	1·67	1·52
11. Jails	0·54	0·69	0·31
12. Police ...	0·40	0·96	0·41

Receipts.		Actuals 1993-94.	Revised Estimate 1994-95.	Actuals 1994-95.
13. Miscellaneous Departments	...	1·25	1·26	1·21
14. Education Department	...	0·72	0·73	0·74
15. Medical Department	...	0·07	0·05	0·08
16. Industrial Administration	...	0·44	0·37	0·24
17. Agriculture, Co-operative and Veterinary Departments	...	0·72	0·85	0·69
Total	...	5·75	6·58	5·20
18. Roads and Buildings	...	11·65	11·56	12·46
19. Sericulture ...	...	14·00	12·75	12·43
20. Electricity ...	...	5·91	5·76	5·82
21. Telegraphs and Telephones	...	0·92	0·87	0·96
22. Irrigation, Direct Receipts	...	5·75	5·87	5·52
23. Railways ...	...	...	0·50	...
Total	...	26·58	25·75	26·73
24. Army... ...	...	0·84	1·06	1·34
25. Stationery and Printing	...	1·36	1·36	1·48
26. Miscellaneous ...	...	3·17	1·89	2·41
Total	...	4·53	3·25	3·89
GRAND TOTAL	...	250·70	247·66	242·62

Expenditure.	Actuals 1993-94.	Revised Estimate of 1994-95.	Reserved.	Non-Reserved.
1. Land Revenue Cesses ..	8·29	8·50	0·43	8·12
2. Customs and Excise ..	3·69	3·66	0·08	3·79
3. Forests ..	13·47	14·20	0·05	14·19
4. Income Tax and Stamp Deptt...	0·34	0 41	....	0·42
5. Stamps (Printing) ..	0·36	0·30	....	0·27
Total ..	26·15	27·07	0·56	26·79
6. Interest ..	1·66	1·92	2·06	....
7. Privy Purse and Allowances ..	30·46	30·53	30·48	....
8. State Deptts (Reserved) ..	7·95	7·86	7·88	....
9. General Administration ..	14·05	13·92	0·90	13·48
10. Administration of justice ..	4·37	4·41	0·03	4·27
11. Jails ..	2·04	1·95	0·05	1·78
12. Police ..	12·17	12·49	0·29	12·11
13. Political ..	0·53	0·57	0·56	....
14. Miscellaneous Departments ..	0·12	0·13	0·11	0·01
15. Education ..	17·53	18·62	0·41	18·55
16. Medical ..	8·23	8·74	0·32	8·49
17. Industrial Administration ..	0·73	0·86	....	0·99
18. Agriculture and Horticulture ..	1·31	1·31	0·02	3·56
19. Civil Veterinary ..	0·78	0·99		
20. Co-operative Department ..	1·25	1·28		
21. Panchayat and Rural Upl:ft ..	0·11	0·16		
Total ..	101·63	103·82	41·05	63·24

	Expenditure.		Actuals 1993-94,	Revised Estimate of 1994-95.	Reserved.	Non-Reserved.
22.	Roads and Buildings	..	22·49	18·80	2·17	20·43
23.	Sericulture	..	10·88	13·80	..	13·22
24.	Electrical Department	..	4·26	4·65	0·10	2·15
25.	Telegraphs and Telephone	..	1·30	1·42	0·13	1·27
26.	Irrigation	..	2·40	2·00	..	2·02
	Total	..	18·84	21·87	0·23	18·66
27.	Army	..	47·32	47·35	48·75	..
28.	Pensions and Gratuities	..	10·08	10·35	10·25	..
29.	Stationery and Printing	..	3·84	3·05	..	3·66
30.	Refunds	..	9·40	5·59	4·03	3·08
31.	Miscellaneous	..	16·51	4·77	0·09	5·52
	Total	..	39·83	23·76	14·37	12·6
	GRAND TOTAL	..	257·92	244·59	109·17	141·38
	Capital Expenditure	..	..	..	..	16·53
					267·08	

Capital expenditure not charged to Revenue.

	Expenditure.		Actuals 1993-94.	Revised Estimate of 1994-95.	Reserved.	Non-Reserved.
AA.	Irrigation	..	0·23	1·55	....	0·45
BB.	Sericulture	..	0·18	0·50	....	0·41
CC.	Electrical Departmtnt	..	0·60	0·68(*a*)	....	1·35
DD.	Telegraphs and Telephones	..	0·22	0·31	....	0·45

(*a*) For purchase of Muzaffarabad Electric Sub-station.

EE. Forests	.. ....	....	....	....
FF. Roads and Buildings	.. ....	4·80	....	1·66
GG. Railways	.. ....	11·62(*b*)	....	12·21
HH. Vistitors Bureau (Tourism)	.. ....	....	....	....
Total	.. 1·23	19·46	....	16·53

(*b*) For purchase of Jammu-Suchetgarh Railway from Dharmarth Department.

The following figures show the opening and closing balances and the financial position of the State for the year under report:—

Receipts.	Rs. in Lakhs.	Expenditure.	Rs. in Lakhs
1. Opening balance on 1st Katik 1994.	49·89	.....	.....
2. Receipts of the year.	242·62 (*a*)	Expenditure during the year.	267·08 (*b*)
Total ...	292·51		
Add net result of Debt heads.	21·97	Closing balance.	47·40
Total ...	314·48	Total ...	314·48

(*a*) The total realization for the year amounted to Rs. 242·62 lakhs against the receipts of Rs. 247·66 lakhs. The decrease was only nominal, being due mainly to the postponement of realization from Forest contractors.

(*b*) Excluding Rs. 8·27 lakhs on account of losses of the Food Control Department and Rs. 1·24 lakhs due to adjustments in accounts under remittances and deposit included in the actuals for 1993-94, the actual expenditure for 1994-95 exceeded that of the preceding year by Rs. 17·19 lakhs. The

increase was entirely due to the fact that besides providing liberally for the nation-building Department, the Government embarked on a large programme of Industrial Development, Rural Uplift and Village Sanitation and medical help in rural areas. The Jammu-Suchetgarh Railway was taken over from the Dharmarth Department on repayment of the lone of Rs. 11·50 lakhs from the Reserve. The construction of the Dadi Kuhl or Nandi Kuhl canals and extension of the Martand canal were also pushed on to develop the areas irrigated ; and a number of roads, notably the Batote-Bhadarwah the Kathua-Basohli and Naoshera Sidhoti Roads, were constructed.

2. INCOME TAX DEPARTMMNT.

General.—Several important changes took place in the constitution of the Department during the year under report. The Accountant General continued to function as the Head of this Department, but on the abolition of the Finance Portfolio in the latter part of the year 1937, the Department was placed under the control of the Revenue Minister, who exercises the executive as well as the appellate powers vested in the Finance Minister by the Income Tax Regulation.

The amalgamation of the Stamp Inspectorate with the Income Tax Department, which had been sanctioned by Government in the previous year, was given effect to from the first of Katik 1994. After the amalgamation, the powers of assessment exercised by the Inspectors of the Department were withdrawn. The assessment work of the Provincial Headquarters as well as of the Mufassil was entrusted to the Assistant Income Tax Officers, while that of the Salary Circle was placed under the charge of the Income Tax and Stamp Officer. The Provincial Income Tax Officers continued to exercise powers of assessment in respect of incomes in excess of Rs. 10,000 in their respective Provinces, besides working as the first appellate officers. The work of submitting income-tax appeals to the Hon'ble Revenue Minister was also entrusted to the Income Tax and Stamp Officer.

Demand.—The following table compares the demand during the year 1994-95 with that of the year

1993-94:—

	Samvat 1994-95.	Samvat 1993-94.
Salary Circle	1,16,790	96,070
Jammu Province	69,020	80,986
Kashmir Province	1,41,018	1,45,249
Total ...	3,26,828	3,22,305
Net increase ...		4,523.

The increase in the Salary Circle is mainly due to the following factors:—

(*a*) Increase in salaries of Government Officers due to increments.

(*b*) New assessees traced, *e.g.*, Mukarrari-holders,

(*c*) Strict application of the Income Tax Regulation with regard to rebate, and the taxing of income other than salaries.

In the case of Srinagar city the current demand increased by a little over Rs. 20,000 during 1994-95. The decrease in total imposition for the year under report is mainly accounted for by the fact that the demand for the year 1993-94 was inflated by abnormally large arrear cases having been incorporated in the figures.

The number of cases decided during the year 1994-95 was 4,761 against 4,950, leaving 189 cases pending at the close of the year.

A comprehensive Income Tax (amendment) Bill was drafted and passed into law. Besides incorporating some of the missing provisions of the British Indian Act, the absence of which resulted in a good deal of inconvenience to the Assessing Officers, the more important features of the recent amendments of the British Indian Law have been incorporated in the Income Tax Regulation.

Assessees entitled to relief from Double Taxation were granted a further concession under the order of the Revenne Minister, which entitled them to claim relief from Double Taxation at the time of assessment of Income Tax in cases where certificate of payment of tax on the income or any part of it is produced before the Assessing Officer before or at the time of completion of assessment. This procedure will, besides resulting in reduction in income tax refunds, greatly facilitate the disposal of claims for relief from Double Taxation.

Income Tax Appeals.—In the summer of 1938, the income tax appeals pending before the Revenue Minister were transferred to the High Court of Judicature for decision by the Hon'ble Judge High Court, as Revenue Commissioner under Section 32 of the Income Tax Regulation. The number of appeals disposed of in the court of the Hon'ble Revenue Minister was 127, that of appeals disposed of by the Income Tax Officers was 287.

The following statement shows the realizations during the year under report in approximate thousands of rupees:—

Demand.	Current.	Arrears	Total Demand.	Realization.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salary Circle ...	1,11,000	6,000	1,17,000	1,10,000
Srinagar City ...	1,14,000	1,000	1,15,000	52,000
Kashmir Mufassil ...	20,000	6,000	26,000	14,000
Jammu City ...	38,000	4,000	43,000	31,000
Jammu Mufassil ...	25,000	1,000	26,000	9,000

3. STAMP INSPECTORATE.

General.—During the year under report 56 Courts and Offices were inspected. The total amount of deficiency of

Stamps including penalty on instruments not duly stamped worked out to Rs. 3,205 out of which Rs. 846 were recovered in cash during the year, and a sum of Rs. 56 was adjusted on explanations furnished by the Courts and Offices concerned.

The Objection Book figures at the close of the year were as under:—

		Rs
1.	Opening balance	10,584
2.	Amount brought under objection during the year 1994-95	3,205
3.	Total of 1 and 2	13,790
4.	Total amount recovered during the year 1994-95	2,957
5.	Total amount dropped on explanation during 1994-95...	1,695
6.	Total of 4 and 5	4,652
7.	Closing balance	9,138

Some of the important changes in the Stamp Laws and their administration are detailed below:—

1. The Court-Fees Regulation and the Stamp Regulation underwent important amendments during the year under report, with the result that these laws have been brought into line with the British Indian Laws. The provision of the Stamp Regulation governing the levy of deficiency and penalty on insufficiently stamped and unstamped instruments was radically changed. Applications and appeals presented in the Income Tax Department in proceedings relating to assessment of income-tax were exempted from court fee duty.

2. The rules issued under the various provisions of the Stamp and Court-fees Regulation were brought up-to-date.

The revised rules regulating the sale of Stamps were also sanctioned during the year. The rates of discount allowed to vendors of Stamps were slightly reduced, and provision has also been made in the rules stopping the grant of dicount to ex-officio vendors, which the old rules allowed.

3. The inspection of the Telegraph Check Office was undertaken for the first time. A suggestion was made to the Public Works Minister for the transfer of the Check Office to the Accounts Office, and the matter is under consideration. The use of Service Telegraph Stamps on Government Telegrams has also been suggested to secure automatic adjustment of cost and economy in the issue of Telegrams by Government Departments.

Receipts.—The following table shows the revenue from sale of the various kinds of Stamps during the year as compared with the previous year (in approximate figures):—

	Samvat 1993-94.	Samvat 1994-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Judicial	4,91,000	4,61,000
Revenue	1,49,000	1,42,000
Bill Receipt	27,000	26,000
Telegraph	33,000	35,000
Copying fee	...	2,000
Court fee	...	1,000
Special Adhesive	1,000	2,000
Duty and penalty on unstamped paper	10,000	7,000
Recovery of pauper suits	6,000	4,000
Miscellaneous	1,000	1,000
Total ...	7,18,000	6,81,000

The sales of the Court Fee Stamps include sums of Rs. 22,093 and Rs. 11,355 realized in stamps as copying fee and fee for the inspection of court records and on account of Revenue Record Cess Fund respectively. Both amounts have been credited to Head XII, Administration of Justice (Copying Fee) and Head 1, Land Revenue (Revenue Record Cess Fund) in the Government Accounts respectively.

Expenditure.—The following comparative statement will show the expenditure during the year.:—

Year.	Discount.	Refunds	Printing Charges.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1993-94 ...	21,845	3,671	35,876	61,392
1994-95 ...	20,277	4,517	25,967	50,761
Increase ...	.....	846	.....	846
Decrease ...	1,568	.....	9,909	11,477

Judicial Impressed Stamps and Non-Judicial Stamps of the face value of Rs. 1,32,000 and Rs. 3,49,000 respectively were printed in England and Bill and Receipt Stamps, Telegraph Stamps, Special Adhesive Stamps, Court Fee Labels and Copying Fee Labels of the face value of Rs. 1,02,915, Rs. 71,182, Rs. 44,715, Rs. 11,31,051 and Rs. 71,746 respectively were printed at the Security Printing Press and credited to the General Stamp Store, Jammu, during this year. Besides the above stock, 978 reams of special water-marked paper have been purchased from the Titaghar Mills, Calcutta, for Rs. 15,281 and stocked at the Central Depot, Jammu, for sale along with the Court Fee Labels.

An abstract of the issues and receipts of Service Postage Stamps is given below:—

	Rs.
Opening balance on 1st Katik 1994 ...	64,305
Receipts during the year ...	1,30,627
Total ...	1,94,932

Issued during the year ...	...	1,49,432
Closing balance at the end of the year		45,500

The receipts included Service Stamps worth Rs. 20,000 allowed annually by the Government of India under the Postal Convention.

An abstract of the receipts and issues of the British Ordinary Postage Stamps is given below:—

Opening balance on 1st Katik 1994 ...		1,30,422
Receipts in the year ...	...	3,25,268
Total	...	4,55,690
Issues during the year ...	...	3,14,875
Closing balance at the end of the year		1,40,815

The issues include Rs. 1,369 worth demonetised postage stamps returned to the Rawalpindi Treasury from the Kargil Treasury (for exchange) in Assuj 1995.

4. KASHMIR STATE PROPERTY IN BRITISH INDIA.

Administrative control.—The Kashmir State Property in British India was managed throughout the year by an officer of the State under the direct administrative control of the Finance Minister, up to 24th January 1938, and thereafter under the Hazur Minister.

Income.—Total receipts during the year 1994-95, amounted to Rs. 1,50,706, against Rs. 80,764 during the previous year. The increase is due to the sale of property situated in Lahore Cantonment and recovery in advance of the lease money of the Jallo and Purab villages.

General.—The lease of Purab village was sanctioned in favour of S. Piara Singh for 25 years in consideration of Rs. 7,500 per annum and the possession of the village was made over to the contractor on 5th March 1938.

The long lease for 25 years of Rehmanpura and Sultanpura Jallo) villages was sanctioned in favour of Sardar Bishen Singh, Kanahya Singh and Bh. Jaswant Singh in consideration of Rs. 16,550 per annum. The lease was registered on 10th September, 1939 and formal possession of the villages was made over to the contractors.

The old and important case pending against the Lahore Municipality for ownership of a very valuable piece of land near the Railway Station was decided in favour of the State. The case was started in April 1935 and decided in August 1938. The value of the land involved is estimated to be over a lakh of rupees.

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APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

List of Chief Officers of His Highness' Government, Jammu & Kashmir, at the end of the year 1994-95.

Serial No.	Name.	Designation.	Date of present appointment.	REMARKS.
1	Dewan Bahadur N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, B. A., B. L., C. I. E., C. S. I.	Prime Minister -- --	7-4-1937	
		Law Minister .. --	16-9-1938	
2	Major General R. B. Thakur Janak Singhji, C. I. E. ..	Hazur Minister .. --	25-8-1932	
3	Major General Nawab Khusru Jang, C. I. E. ..	Home ,, .. --	1-5-1937	
4	Sahibzada Sir Abdus Samad Khan Kt., C. I. E. ..	Chief Secretary to Government ..	3-9-1937	
5	R. B. Pt. Ram Chand Kak, B. A. -- --	Chief of the Military Staff	23-11-1936	
6	Brigadier H. L. Scott, B. A., C. B., D. S. O., M. C. P., S. C.	Brigade Commandar, Kashmir --	10-9-1932	
7	Brigadier Rahmat Ullah Khan, O. B. I. --	,, ,, Jammu ..	10-9-1932	
8	Brigadier R. B. Ghansar Singh -- --	Chief Justice -- -- --	24-11-1936	
9	Khan Bahadur Sheikh Abdul Qayoom, M. A., LL. B. --	Judge High Court -- --	24-11-1936	
10	R. B. Pt. Kishen Lal Kichlu .. --	,, ,, ,, --	2-12-1936	
11	Mr. J. N. Wazir, B. A., LL. B. (London), Barat-Law.	Sessions Judge, Jammu --	[illegible]	
12	L. Haveli Ram, M. A. LL. B. -- -- --			

13	L. Mul Raj Mengi, B. A., LL. B.	Sessions Judge, Srinagar	27-11-1937
14	K. B. Raja Mohammad Afzal Khan, M. A., LL. B.	Revenue Commissioner	27-11-1937
15	R. B. Col. Baldeo Singh Pathania	Governor, Jammu	18-9-1934
16	K. B. Sheikh Abdur Rashid, B. A.	,, Kashmir	23-11-1937
17	Mr. Jagat Prasad, M. A., B. Sc., C. I. E.	Accountant General and Commissioner of Stamps.	15-3-1935
18	Sir Peter Clutterbuck Kt, C. I. E., etc.	Chief Conservator of Forests	30-10-1932
19	R. S. Bell, Esquire, I. P.	Inspector General of Police	6-8-1938
20	Capt Kanwar Hira Singh	Inspector General Customs and Excise	30-8-1938
21	Lt. Col. J. J. Harper Nelson, C. I. E., O. B. E., M. C. M. D., M. R. C.P. E,, F, R. C. S. E., I. M. S.	Director of Medical Services	18-3-1938
22	S. Balwant Singh, F. R. C. S. E., I. M. S.	State Surgeon	13-4-1938
23	M. K. G. Saiyidain, M. P. D.	Director of Education	14-6-1938
24	Miss E. Chawner, B. A. (Hons.) (Oxon)	Chief Inspectress Girls Education	6-5-1930
25	Mr. M. G. Kotibhaskar, M. Sc,. A. I. C., A. M. I. etc.	Director of Industries and Commerce	10-5-1937
26	Mr. S. B. Tyabji, I. S. E., A. M. I. C. E., etc.	Chief Engineer, P. W. D.	15-6-1938
27	Raja Sevas Katha C. M. Cariapa	Chief Engineer, Electrical and Mechanical Departments.	11-1-1938
28	R. S. Pandit Shamsundar Lal Dhar, B. A.	Rural Development and Panchayat Officer	1-11-1937
29	S. Attar Singh	Director, Land Records	21-8-1936

Serial No.	Name.	Designation.	Date of present appointment.	REMARKS.
30	Pt. Mukand Ram Fotedar, B. Sc. (Agri.), M. Sc. (Horti.) etc.	Director, Agriculture and Horticulture ..	6-8-1932	
31	Wazir Feroz Chand, B. A.	Registrar, Co-operative Societies —	16-10-1936	
32	M. R. Peychaud	Director, Sericulture, Kashmir ..	26-6-1936	
33	Pt. T. C. Wazir, M. A.	,, ,, Jammu —	24-6-1936	
34	Kh. Ghulam Mohammed, B. A. LL. B.	Director Visitors' Bureau — ..	10-6-1933	
35	Pt. V. L. Wazir, M. R. C. V. S.	Superintendent Civil Veterinary Department.	31-7-1934	
36	Kh. Ali Shah	Offg. Director, Food Control Department	15-4-1937	
37	Wazir Tej Ram	General Treasurer and Reserve Treasury Officer.	4-3-1930	
38	Pt. Mudhusudan Koul, M. A., M. O. L.	Superintendent, Research — ..	31-10-1932	
39	Pt. Thakur Dass, B. A., LL. B.	Officer in charge Dharmarth	1-7-1938	

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws enacted during the year 1994-95.

REGULATIONS.

1. Land Revenue (amendment) Regulation No. V of 1994.
2. Land Revenue second (amendment) Regulation No. VI of 1994.
3. Stamp (amendment) Regulation No. VII of 1994.
4. Court Fees (amendment) Regulation No. IX of 1994.
5. Kahcharai Regulation No. X of 1994.
6. Tenancy (amendment) Regulation No. I of 1995.
7. Stamp (amendment) Regulation No. II of 1995.
8. Wireless Telegraphy Regulation No. III of 1995.
9. Food Control (amendment) Regulation No. IV of 1995.
10. The Jammu and Kashmir Alienation of Land Regulation No. V of 1995.
11. Civil Procedure Code (amendment) Regulation No. VI of 1995.
12. Water Mills (amendment) Regulation No. VII of 1995.
13 A Regulation to regulate the levy of tolls on Bridges and Roads, No. VIII of 1995.
14. Limitation Regulation No. IX of 1995.
15. Amendment to Notification No. L-13 of 1988 (Procedure of trial of Seditious cases) Regulation No. 10 of 1995.

NOTIFICATIONS.

1. Reciprocity with Gwalior Durbar No. I of 1995.
2. Rules for applications under para 23 of the High Court Constitution No. II of 1995.
3. Amendment to rule 10 of the Registration of documents No. III-L of 1995.
4. Stamp duty on partition deeds, No. IV of 1995.
5. Amendments regarding Motor Vehicles rules.
6. Notification No. 923 of 1938 dealing with sections 186, 188, 189, 228, 505 and 506 Ranbir Penal Code (Declared cognizable by Police).
7. Appointment of a competent authority under Notification No. L-16 of 1996 for the towns Baramulla and Sopore, No. 7-L of 1995.
8. Stamp duty on agreements executed on behalf of cadets admitted to the Jammu and Kashmir Army, No. 8-L of 1995.

APPENDIX III.

List of Laws in force in His Highness' Government, Jammu and Kashmir during the Fasli year 1994-95.

Serial No.	Description (A) Regulation and Law.	Year.
1	The State Gazette Ain No. 12 of 1945	1945
2	The Law regarding Floating Skins..	1946
3	The Rules regarding Arms and Ammunition	1946
4	The Ranbir Penal Code No. XII of 1989	1955
5	The Oaths Regulation ..	1950
6	The Indian Post Act	1952
7	The Indian Savings Bank Act	1952
8	The Treasure Trove Rules	1952
9	The Track Law	1954
10	The Customs Regulation	1957
11	The Excise Regulation	1958
12	The Octroi Regulation	1958
13	The Fisheries Regulation	1960
14	The Canal and Drainage Regulation	1963
15	The Kashmir Silk Protection Regulation	1964
16	The River Rules	1964
17	The Small Causes Court Regulation	1968
18	The Municipal Regulation	1970
19	The Judicial Officers Protection Regulation	1971
20	The Criminal Law Amendment Regulation	1971
21	The Regulation for Prevention of Seditious Meetings	1971
22	The Explosive Substances Regulation	1971
23	The Regulation for Prevention of incitement to murder	1974
24	The Telegraph Regulation	1975
25	The Food Adulteration Regulation	1976
26	The Motor Vehicles Regulation	

APPENDIX III.—(*continued*).

Serial No.	Description (A) Regulation and Law.	Year.
27	The Criminal Tribes Regulation	1976
28	The Jammu and Kashmir State Extradition Rules	1976
29	The Registration of Afghans	1976
30	The Sri Pratap Jammu and Kashmir Laws (Consolidation) Regulation No. 4 of..	1977
31	The Ancient Monuments Preservation Regulation 5 of	1977
32	The Bankers Books Evidence Regulation 6 of	1977
33	The Court Fees Regulation 7 of	1977
34	The Cattle Trespass Regulation 8 of	1977
35	The Contract Regulation 9 of	1977
36	The Civil Procedure Code 10 of	1977
37	The Companies Regulation 11 of	1977
38	The Destruction of Records Regulation 12 of	1977
39	The Evidence Regulation 13 of	1977
40	The Easements Regulation 14 of	1977
41	The Explosive Substances Regulation 15 of	1977
42	The Epidemic Diseases Regulation 16 of	1977
43	The Fatal Accidents Regulation 17 of	1977
44	The Gambling Regulation 18 of	1977
45	The Guardian and Ward Regulation 19 of	1977
46	The General Clauses Regulation 20 of	1977
47	The Glanders and Farcy Regulation 21 of	1977
48	The Legal Representatives Suits Regulation 22 of	1977
49	The Legal Practitioners Regulation 23 of	1977
50	The Lunacy Regulation 25 of	1977
51	The Majority Regulation 26 of	1977
52	The Negotiable Instruments Regulation 27 of	1977
53	The Public Servants Enquiries Regulation 28 of	1977
54	The Probate and Administration Regulation 29 of	1977

APPENDIX III.—(*continued*).

Serial No.	Description (A) Regulation and Law.	Year.
55	The Partition Regulation 30 of	1977
56	The Prisons Regulation 31 of	1977
57	The Petroleum Regulation 32 of	1977
58	The Prisoners Regulation 33 of	1977
59	The Poisons Regulation 34 of	1977
60	The Registration Regulation 35 of	1977
61	The Succession Property Protection Regulation 36 of	1977
62	The Specific Relief Regulation 37 of	1977
63	The Suits Valuation Regulation 38 of	1977
64	The Succession Certificate Regulation 39 of	1977
65	The Stamp Regulation 40 of	1977
66	The Trust Regulation 41 of	1977
67	The Transfer of Property Regulation 42 of	1977
68	The State Official Secrets Regulation 43 of	1977
69	The Muslims Dower Regulation 44 of	1977
70	The Civil Courts Regulation 46 of	1977
71	The Usurious Loans Regulation 47 of	1977
72	The Patents and Designs Regulation 48 of	1977
73	The Copy-Right Regulation 49 of	1977
74	The Religious Endowments Regulation 50 of	1977
75	The Court of Wards Regulation 52 of	1977
76	The Rules regarding Public Prostitutes	1978
77	The Kuth Regulation	1980
78	The Land Revenue Regulation I of	1980
79	The Tenancy Regulation 11 of	1983
80	The Agriculturists' Relief Regulation No. 1 of	1983
81	The Police Regulation No. 2 of	1983
82	The India Treaty of Peace Order 1920	1986
83	The Infant Marriage Prevention Regulation	

APPENDIX III.—(*continued*).

Serial No	Description (A) Regulation and Law.	Year.
84	The Jammu and Kashmir Vaccination Regulation	1985
85	The Food Control Regulation of	1986
86	The Juvenile Smoking Regulation of	1986
87	The Primary Education Regulation	1986
88	The Census Regulation of	1987
89	The Forest Regulation (Forest Manual)	1987
90	The Legal Practitioners Fees Regulation	1988
91	The Press and Publications Regulation No. 1 of	1989
92	The Jammu and Kashmir Army Regulation No. XIV	1989
93	The Jammu and Kashmir Army (Suspension of Sentences) Regulation No. XV of ..	1989
94	The State Soldiers Litigation Regulation of	1989
95	The Sapphire Mines Regulation No. XVI of	1989
96	The Water Mills Regulation No. XVII of	1989
97	Criminal Procedure Code 23 of	1989
98	Jammu and Kashmir Cinematograph Regulation No. 24 of ..	1989
99	Hindu Widows' Remarriage and Property Regulation No. 29 of ..	1989
100	Plant and Crop Protection Regulation No. 1 of	1990
101	Town Area Regulation No. 4 of	1990
102	Village Sanitation Regulation No. 5 of	1990
103	Land Acquisition No. 10 of	1990
104	Electoral Regulation No. 14 of	1990
105	Cruelty to Animals Prevention Regulation No. 13 of	1990
106	Assembly Regulation No. 1 of 1991	1991
107	Registration of Arms Regulation (Jammu Province) No. 2 ..	1991
108	Biolers Regulation No. 4 of	1991
109	The Jammu and Kashmir Electricity Regulation No. 6 of ..	1991
110	The Income Tax Regulation No. 9 of	1991
111	The Cantonment Regulation No. 10 of	1991

APPENDIX III.—(*concluded*).

Serial No.	Description (A) Regulation and Law.	Year.
112	Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women Regulation No. 11 of ..	1991
113	The Panchayat Regulation No. 1 of	199
114	Matches (Excise Duty) Regulation No. 4 of	19
115	Mechanical Lighters (Excise Duty) Regulation No. 5 of.. ..	19
116	Soap (Excise Duty) Regulation No. VII of	19
117	The Kashmir Valley Embankment Regulation No. VIII of ..	19
118	The Jammu and Kashmir State Aid to Industries Regulation No. IX of	1988
119	Ladakh Frontier Crossing Regulation Order No. 1 of	1990
120	Criminal Law (amendment) Regulation No. 1 of	1990
121	Right of Prior Purchase Regulation No. II of	1990
122	Co-operative Credit Societies Regulation No. VI of	1990
123	Jammu and Kashmir Aid to Agriculturist Land Improvement Regulation No. VII of	1994
124	The Game Laws Notification of	1993
125	Possession Tax Repealing Regulation No. 2 of	1994
126	Identification of Prisoners Regulation IV of	1994
127	Notification No. 24 of 1988 to provide against instigation to the refusal of certain liabilities	....
128	Notification 19-L of 1988 promulgated by Notification No. 3-L of 1990 (Kashmir)	....
129	Notification 19-L of 1988 promulgated by Notification No 4-L of 1990 (Jammu)	1994
130	Kahcharai Regulation No. X of 1994 ..	199
131	Wireless Telegraphy Regulation No. III of ..	199
132	The Jammu and Kashmir Alienation of Land Regulation No. V ..	1995
133	Regulation to regulate the levy of tolls on Bridges and Roads No. VIII of	1995
134	The Limitation Regulation IX of	1995

NOTE.—The principles of Hindu and Mohammadan and the Customary Laws are followed by the Courts under Section 4 of the Sri Pratap Jammu and Kashmir Laws (Consolidation) Regulation, 1977.

The principles of the British India Law relating to Torts are followed by the State Courts under authority of Section 4 of the Sri Pratap Jammu and Kashmir Laws (Consolidation) Regulation, 1977.

Circular No 201 of 11-1-1896 permits the State Courts to seek guidance from the principles of British Indian Laws in so far as such Laws are not inconsistent with any law, rule or order enacted or expressly declared in force in the State.

APPENDIX IV.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the Cost, Strength and other particulars of the Military Forces in His Highness' Government, Jammu and Kashmir, for the Fasli year 1994-95.

Arms in service.	*No. of fighting officers and men.*						*Detail of forces at the end of the current year.*							REMARKS.
	At the end of the last year.	Recruited or received in transfer.	Casualties. Died.	Transferred.	Discharged.	Deserted.	At the end of the current year.	Regiments.	Guns.	No. of Officers. British.	No. of Officers. Indian Commissioned.	Number of men. Rank and File.	Number of men. Followers.	Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the forces including followers.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
														Rs.	
Kashmir Body Guard Cavalry ..	648	24	2	3	19	..	648	1	..	..	39	609	259	2,91,210	
Total ..	648	24	2	3	19	..	648	1	..	..	39	609	259	2,91,210	
1st Jammu and Kashmir Mountain Battery ..	258	15	..	7	8	..	258	1	4	..	8	250	33	89,805	
2nd Jammu and Kashmir Mountain Battery ..	255	46	1	6	24	1	270	1	4	..	8	262	33	88,361	
Kashmir Artillery Training Centre ..	23	15	..	11	3	..	24	1	1	..	..	24	..	6,472	
Total ..	536	76	..	24	35	1	552	3	9	..	16	536	66	1,84,638	

1st Jammu and Kashmir Infantry..	761	60	2	8	25	1	762	1	16	..	34	728	51	2,44,339
2nd Jammu and Kashmir Rifles ..	759	60	1	4	44	5	765	1	16	..	34	731	52	2,66,789
3rd Jammu and Kashmir Rifles ..	762	86	5	9	65	4	765	1	16	..	33	732	51	2,46,349
4th Jammu and Kashmir Infantry..	758	35	1	6	18	..	768	1	16	..	34	734	50	2,14,365
5th Jammu and Kashmir Light Infantry ..	768	42	1	5	40	..	764	1	16	..	33	731	51	2,01,777
6th Jammu and Kashmir Infantry..	766	32	2	10	17	1	768	1	16	..	33	735	52	2,43,460
7th Jammu and Kashmir Infantry..	766	28	4	3	23	2	762	1	16	..	34	728	52	2,55,298
Training Battalion ..	627	324	3	283	12	..	653	1	..	..	26	627	42	1,55,581
Training School ..	12	7	..	7	..	..	12	1	8	..	7	5	7	11,666
Total ..	5,969	679	19	335	262	13	6,019	9	120	..	268	5,751	408	19,39,624
Army Minister's office ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	6	4,078
Chief of the Military Staff's office ..	3		..	1	1	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	9	59,634
Adjutant and Quarter Master General's office ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	25	34,000
General Staff Officer's office ..	4	1	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	9	27,212
Director Military Farm's office ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	12	16,340
Total ..	11	2	..	2	1	..	10	..	..	1	9	..	61	1,41,264
Jammu Brigade ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	11	20,036
Kashmir Brigade ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	9	21,037
Total ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	20	41,073
GRAND TOTAL ..	7,163	781	21	364	317	14	7,233	13	129	1	336	6,896	814	25,97,809

Appendix V.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the Police in His Highness' Government, Jammu and Kashmir, for the Fasli year 1994-95.

Description.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	*Punishments.*			*Rewards.*		*Education.*		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, suspended and degraded.	Number of Judicially punished.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Rs. A. P.								
Inspector-General Police ..	1	1,250-50-1500	26,616 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Personal Assistant to Inspector-General Police ..	1	250-30-400	4,260 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Senior Superintendents of Police ..	3	500-50-800	23,350 0 0	..	..	1	1	..	3	..	
Superintendents of Police ..	5	250-30-400	20,700 0 0	..	..	1	1	..	5	..	

Assistant Superintendents of Police ..	6	225-25-350	15,650 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Inspectors ..	18	150, 175, 200	33,212 0 0	..	..	..	..	380	18	..
Sub-Inspectors ..	126	50, 75, 100, 125	1,16,544 0 0	..	26	..	..	450	125	..
Head Constables ..	382	30, 35, 40	1,50,561 0 0	1	63	..	..	222	347	..
Selection Grade Constables ..	93	21	23,436 0 0	..	..	..	..	20	967	..
Constables ..	2,453	16, 17, 18	5,04,392 0 0	19	104	..	..	406		
Drivers ..	2	40, 50	1,080 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cleaner ..	1	15	180 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jewars ..	7	14 each	1,176 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cooks ..	7	14 each	1,176 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chowkidar ..	1	12 for 7 months	84 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mail Runner ..	1	15	180 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khalasi ..	1	14	168 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Appendix VI.

Table showing the disposal of cases after commitment Police Department.

Province.	Pending from last year.	Reported during the year.	Total.	No. in which investigation was refused.	No. declared false for non-cognizable or due to mistake of law.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Not detected or apprehended.	Pending at the close of the year.
Jammu ..	995	2,657	3,652	2	292	1,000	650	538	1,170
Kashmir ..	659	4,560	5,219	....	230	2,420	576	277	2,152
Result of Police working in important cases.									
Murder.									
Jammu ..	27	29	56	....	....	14	14	6	22
Kashmir ..	4	16	20	....	2	3	2	5	8
Culpable Homicide.									
Jammu ..	10	13	23	....	3	7	2	3	8
Kashmir ..	12	11	23	....	3	11	1	2	6

				Dacoity.					
Jammu ...	9	12	21	....	4	....	....	8	9
Kashmir ...	4	12	16	....	2	1	2	....	11
				Robbery.					
Jammu ...	11	30	41	....	7	4	5	10	15
Kashmir ...	3	8	11	....	4	2	2	....	3
				Burglary.					
Jammu ...	276	522	798	2	60	63	36	310	327
Kashmir ...	53	261	314	....	32	55	30	126	71
				Theft.					
Jammu ..	98	226	324	....	47	53	37	76	111
Kashmir ...	33	196	229	....	34	63	28	69	35
				Kidnapping and abduction.					
Jammu ...	54	69	123	....	19	19	19	7	59
Kashmir ...	9	15	24	....	9	2	4	1	8
				Cattle lifting.					
Jammu ...	37	65	102	....	15	15	15	13	44
Kashmir ...	30	48	78	....	13	29	3	9	24

Appendix VI—A.

Statement showing the working of Police in His Highness' Government, Jammu and Kashmir, during the Fasli year 1994-95.

Province.	No. of offences.		No. of accused arrested.		No. of accused sent for trial.		No. of accused convicted.		No. of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convicted to arrested.		Percentage of convicted sent for trial.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Jammu --	2,303	2,550	2,868	3,327	2,613	2,383	1,494	1,246	1,119	1,137	52·92	37·39	57·17	37·39
Kashmir --	3,230	5,219	3,537	5,104	3,537	5,104	2,240	2,719	1,006	1,012	63·33	53·27	63·33	53·27
Total --	5,533	7,769	6,405	8,431	6,150	7,487	3,734	3,965	2,125	2,149	58·2	47·29	60·7	47·29

APPENDIX VI—B.

APPENDIX VI—B.

The following table shows percentage of convictions in classes I to V.

Province.	1992-93.	1993-94.	1994-95.	ncrease or decrease over the last year's figures.
I. CASES CONVICTED TO TRUE CASES.				
Jammu	28·1	25·9	45·6	+19·76
Kashmir	33·7	26·49	35·96	+9·47
II. CASES CONVICTED TO CASES TRIED.				
Jammu	52·66	45·6	60·6	+15
Kashmir	50·8	41-37	51·89	+10·52
III. PERSONS CONVICTED TO PERSONS TRIED.				
Jammu	43·33	36·8	56·52	+19·72
Kashmir	41·7	35·71	46·16	+10·45
IV. PROPERTY RECOVERED TO PROPERTY STOLEN.				
Jammu	37·7	23·76	27·01	+3·25
Kashmir ... ... —	31·08	[illegible]	23·45	—5·36

V. PERCENTAGE OF CASES CONVICTED TO TRUE CASES BY CLASSES.

Jammu Province.				
Murder	52·38	55	50	—5
Culpable Homicide	70	63·63	77·77	+14·14
Dacoity	66·66	50	.....	—50
Robbery	58·33	33·33	44·44	+11
Theft	64·55	58·24	58·88	+·64
Burglary	59·37	57·93	63·63	+5·7
Kidnapping and abduction	56·51	40·54	50	+10
Cattle-lifting	65·85	50	50	.....
Kashmir Province.				
Murder	85·71	20	50	+30%
Culpable Homicide	66·66	14·2	84·8	+70·6
Dacoity	14·28	20	33·3	+13·3
Robbery	33·3	.....	50	+50
Theft	57·3	53·4	69·2	+15·8
Burglary	69·7	59·8	64·7	+4·9
Kidnapping and abduction	61·5	33·3	33·3	.....
Cattle-lifting	88·8	50	96·6	+46·6

Appendix VII.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and the amount of recoveries in His Highness' Government, Jammu and Kashmir, during the Fasli year 1994-95.

Province.	*Amount stolen.*		*Amount recovered.*		*Percentage of recoveries to property stolen.*		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Jammu -- --	73,497 0 6	84,378 9 3½	17,465 7 0	24,876 8 8	23·76	27·01	
Kashmir -- --	82,955 8 3	45,889 0 3	32,195 10 6	15,354 8 0	38·81	33·45	
Total --	1,56,452 8 3	1,30,267 9 6½	49,661 1 6	40,230 0 8	34·28	30·96	

Appendix VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with in His Highness' Government, Jammu and Kashmir, during the Fasli year 1994-95.

Name of Courts.	*Offences reported.*			*Number of persons dealt with.*					*Total.*			*Persons disposed of.*					
	Past year.	Present year.	Remaining from last year.	Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrants.	On Summons.	Voluntary.	Arrived from other Departments, etc.	Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
High Court of Judicature	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sessions Judges, District Magistrates, Additional District Magistrates and 1st Class Magistrates ...	14,843	13,367	6,919	3,353	6,460	8,778	750	816	27,686	27,076	5,279	3,846	9,361	154	2,335	6,101
2nd class Magistrates ...	2,398	2,623	1,167	999	1,163	3,067	11	63	6,608	6,470	2,415	1,531	1,149	1	267	1,107
3rd „ „ ...	1,530	1,382	998	137	645	2,848	11	16	4,835	4,655	2,004	1,201	482	1	153	814
Total ..	18,771	17,872	9,084	4,489	8,268	14,693	772	895	39,029	38,201	9,698	6,578	10,992	156	2,755	8,022

Appendix IX.

Statement showing the results of Appeals against decisions passed by Criminal Courts in His Highness' Government, Jammu & Kashmir, during the Fasli year 1994-95.

Tribunals.	No. of applications.	NO. OF PERSONS AND CASES.															
		Applications rejected.		SENTENCES.						*Proceedings quashed.*		*Referred.*		*Further enquiry etc. ordered.*		*Pending.*	
				Confirmed.		*Modified.*		*Reversed.*									
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
High Court of Judicature	601	...	...	492	408	119	59	154	90	...	...	...	...	6	6	64	38
Sessions Judges and Frontier Wazirs ...	754	2	2	447	316	265	178	235	154	...	...	...	...	24	14	158	90
Other Appellate Courts	360	...	...	164	122	88	65	182	124	...	...	...	...	24	22	42	27
Total ...	1,715	2	2	1,103	846	472	302	571	368	...	...	...	...	54	42	264	155

Appendix X.

Civil Work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in His Highness' Government, Jammu and Kashmir, during the Fasli year 1994-95. (Exclusive of A. R. R.)

Tribunal.	*Opening Balance.*		*Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand.*		*Total.*		*Disposed of during the year.*		*Closing balance.*		Value.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
											Rs.
Courts exercising unlimited powers ...	55	57	44	61	99	118	42	56	57	62	1,34,282
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 5,000 ...	1,193	1,120	4,193	3,735	5,386	4,855	4,266	3,695	1,120	1,160	6,95,241
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 1,000 ..	1,694	1,845	4,730	4,808	6,424	6,653	4,579	4,828	1,845	1,825	6,00,693
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 500 ...	263	305	971	807	1,234	1,112	929	952	305	160	85,681
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 100 ...	94	119	404	383	498	502	379	377	119	125	14,992
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 50 ...	16	8	75	123	91	131	83	105	8	26	2,624
Total ...	3,315	3,454	10,417	9,917	13,732	13,371	10,278	10,013	3,454	3,358	15,33,513

Appendix X.—(*concluded*).

Tribunal.	*Suits filed during the present year.*								*Suits disposed of during the present year.*					
	Suits regarding landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	No. of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
													Rs.	Days.
Courts exercising unlimited powers ...	6	13	42	...	...	10	1	2	4	10	12	30	1,10,957	160
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 5,000 ...	257	3,292	186	1,851	1,143	173	125	...	828	1,470	216	1,181	4,04,548	297
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 1,000 ...	427	3,957	424	2,727	1,134	96	...	...	962	1,919	510	1,437	5,29,795	334
Courts exercising powers upto Rs 500 ...	43	602	162	485	117	...	...	...	177	527	66	182	69,784	394
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 100 ...	15	364	4	347	17	...	...	...	81	131	26	139	14,726	133
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 50 ...	...	123	...	123	...	...	...	...	16	39	2	48	2,321	82
Total ...	748	8,351	818	5,533	2,411	279	126	2	2,068	4,096	832	3,017	...	...

Appendix X—A.

Civil Work under A. R. R.—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in His Highness' Government, Jammu and Kashmir, during the Fasli year 1994-95.

Tribunal.	*Opening balance.*		*Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.*		*Total.*		*Disposed of during the year.*		*Closing balance.*		Value.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
											Rs.
Courts exercising unlimited powers { Jammu	212	279	1,018	680	1,230	959	951	776	279	183	1,15,667
Courts exercising unlimited powers { Kashmir	145	199	805	551	950	750	751	578	199	172	90,763
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 500. { Jammu	660	667	2,301	2,112	2,961	2,779	2,294	2,201	667	578	2,90,337
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 500. { Kashmir	716	993	2,048	2,054	2,764	3,047	1,771	2,054	993	993	1,72,000
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 100 { Jammu	52	96	391	329	443	425	347	383	96	42	12,569
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 100 { Kashmir	123	176	356	369	484	545	308	427	176	118	13,417
Total	1,913	2,410	6,919	6,095	8,832	8,505	6,422	6,419	2,410	2,086	6,94,753

APPENDIX X-A—(*concluded*).

Tibunai.	*Suits filed during the present year.*								*Suits disposed of during the present year.*					
	Suits regarding landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	No. of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs.1,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
													Rs.	Days.
Courts exercising unlimited powers { Jammu	....	667	13	242	264	131	30	..	250	262	104	160	97,037	96
Courts exercising unlimited powers { Kashmir	....	546	5	324	172	36	12	2	85	204	54	235	83,530	80
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 500. { Jammu	....	2,108	4	1,424	684	...	..	..	605	643	230	723	1,73,410	80
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 500. { Kashmir	....	2,061	3	1,777	274	..	..	..	257	960	386	451	2,47,847	80
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 100. { Jammu	....	329	..	329	..	..	..	..	51	144	17	171	9,531	75
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 100. { Kashmir	....	369	..	369	..	..	..	..	54	148	140	85	12,567	80
Total ...	....	6,070	25	4,465	1,394	167	42	2	1,302	2,361	931	1,825	6,23,922	....

APPENDIX XI.

Civil Work—Results of Applications for Execution of Decrees in His Highness' Government, Jammu and Kashmir, for the Fasli year 1994-95. (Exclusive of A. R. R.)

Tribunal.	*Opening balance.*		Value of opening balance for present year.	*Applications brought to the Register.*			*Total.*		
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
Courts exercising unlimited powers ...	161	146	8,31,683	87	99	3,03,211	248	245	11,34,894
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 5,000 ...	5,414	6,502	8,56,810	12,221	10,563	16,50,446	17,635	17,065	25,07,256
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 500 ...	695	937	51,166	1,238	722	34,342	1,933	1,659	85,508
Total ...	6,270	7,585	17,39,659	13,546	11,384	19,87,999	19,816	18,969	37,27,658

APPENDIX XI.—(*concluded*).

Tribunal.	*Disposed of.*			*Closing balance.*			*Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of.*		
	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Rs.			Rs.			
Courts exercising unlimited powers ...	102	89	3,86,697	146	156	7,48,197	51	33	72
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 5,000 ...	11,133	10,180	17,06,742	6,502	6,885	8,00,514	3,748	2,260	877
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 500 ...	995	1,216	53,668	938	443	31,840	223	128	92
Total ...	12,230	11,485	21,47,107	7,586	7,484	15,80,551	4,022	2,421	1,041

APPENDIX XI-A.

Civil Work—Results of Applications for Execution of Decrees under the Agriculturists' Relief Regulation, in His Highness' Government, Jammu and Kashmir, during the Fasli year 1994-95.

Tribunal.		Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.		
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
Courts exercising unlimited powers.	Jammu ...	727	597	1,34,588	1,686	1,602	3,40,091	2,413	2,199	4,74,679
	Kashmir ...	381	438	95,885	915	670	1,67,569	1,296	1,108	2,63,454
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 500.	Jammu ...	1,326	1,046	1,22,906	3,071	3,257	3,77,147	4,397	4,303	4,99,953
	Kashmir ...	342	800	51,008	1,268	917	97,660	1,610	1,717	1,48,668
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 100.	Jammu ...	41	45	1,983	137	129	6,546	178	174	8,529
	Kashmir ...	142	236	14,256	269	149	8,074	411	385	22,330
	Total ...	2,959	3,162	4,20,526	7,346	6,724	9,97,087	10,305	9,886	14,17,613

APPENDIX XI.—(*concluded*).

Tribunal,	*Disposed of.*			*Closing balance.*			*Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of.*			REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Rs.			Rs.				
Courts exercising unlimited powers. { Jammu ..	1,816	1,494	3,68,071	597	705	1,06,608	529	125	51	
Kashmir ..	858	637	1,38,042	438	471	1,25,412	246	192	33	
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 500. { Jammu ..	3,351	3,123	3,67,609	1,046	1,180	1,32,344	830	256	94	
Kashmir —	810	906	98,196	800	811	50,472	403	272	136	
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 100. { Jammu —	133	139	7,153	45	35	1,376	34	1	..	
Kashmir —	175	198	9,068	236	187	13,262	129	25	33	
Total ...	7,143	6,497	9,88,139	3,162	3,389	4,29,474	2,171	871	347	

APPENDIX XII.

Civil Work—Number and Result of Appeals in Civil Suits, in His Highness' Government, Jammu and Kashmir, during the Fasli year 1994-95 (Exclusive of A. R. R.).

Tribunal.	*Opening balance.*		*Filed during*		*Total.*		*Disposed of during*		*Closing balance.*		*Value of appeals filed during*	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
											Rs.	Rs.
High Court of Judicature	265	257	246	261	511	518	254	246	257	272	6,14,879	7,25,973
Sessions Judge, Jammu	64	137	242	240	306	377	169	283	137	94	3,18,567	49,254
„ „ Kashmir	102	77	109	118	211	195	134	118	77	77	33,093	61,218
„ „ Leh	1	6	13	8	14	14	8	11	6	3	1,072	1,060
Other Appellate Courts	39	51	153	170	192	221	141	164	51	57	48,203	12,655
Total ...	471	528	763	797	1,234	1,325	706	822	528	503	9,77,721	8,50,160

APPENDIX XII—(*concluded*).

Tribunal.	How disposed of.											
	Decisions confirmed.		*Decisions reversed.*		*Decisions amended.*		*Cases remanded for retrial*		*Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.*		*Average duration.*	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
											Days.	Days.
High Court of Judicature	210	195	54	30	1	4	4	16	3	1	.....	.....
Sessions Judge, Jammu	80	123	37	44	27	21	21	22	4	73	145	78
„ „ Kashmir	53	57	3	...	57	45	18	13	3	3	184	213
„ „ Leh	6	4	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	228
Other Appellate Courts...	64	89	32	26	15	16	13	20	17	43	121	387
Total ...	413	468	110	107	100	86	56	71	27	90	.....	.....

Appendix XII—A.

Civil Work—Number and Result of Appeals in Civil Suits under Agriculturists Relief Regulation, in His Highness' Government, Jammu and Kashmir, during the Fasli year 1994-95.

Tribunal.	*Opening balance.*		*Filed during*		*Total.*		*Disposed of during.*		*Closing balance.*		*Value of appeals filed during.*	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
											Rs.	Rs,
District and Sessions Judge, Jammu ..	2	..	10	4	12	4	12	4	..	..	9,432	4,627
Other Appellate Courts ..	9	9	21	38	30	47	21	36	9	11	5,115	4,573
District and Sessions Judge, Kashmir ..	3	3	7	4	10	7	7	4	3	3	1,459	3,838
Other Appellate Courts ..	6	6	21	11	27	17	21	13	6	4	3,256	1,070
Total ..	20	18	59	57	79	75	61	57	18	18	19,262	14,108

Appendix XII—A.—(*concluded*).

Tribunal.	How Disposed of											
	Decisions confirmed.		*Decisions reversed.*		*Decisions amended.*		*Cases remanded or retrial.*		*Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of.*		*Average duration.*	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
											Days.	Days.
District and Sessions Judge, Jammu --	7	..	2	...	..	1	2	1	1	2	31	31
Other Appellate Courts ..	12	9	2	5	1	13	5	5	1	4	77	106
District and Sessions Judge, Kashmir --	3	4	1		1	..	2	--	...	..	121	253
Other Appellate Courts --	5	8	8	3	.	..	6	2	2	..	145	107
Total --	27	21	13	8	2	14	15	8	4	6	.. --	-- ..

Appendix XIII.

Statement showing the Number of Prisoners in the Judicial Lock-ups in His Highness' Government, Jammu and Kashmir, during the Fasli year 1994-95.

Station	No. of lock-ups.	Number of Prisoners.				No of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of prisoners and lock-ups.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jails and Lock-ups.
		Remaining at end of last year.	Admitted during the year.	*Total.* Past year.	*Total.* Present year.			
							Rs. a. p.	
Jammu ...	20	74	1,188	1,399	1,262	47	4,243 6 0	
Kashmir ...	16	32	2,019	1,368	2,051	64	6,973 0 0	
Leh ...	3	8	22	29	30	6	426 14 6	
Total ...	39	114	3,229	2,796	3,343	117	11,643 4 6	

Appendix XIV—(*concluded*).

Name of Province.	*Documents registered.*		*Value of documents registered.*		*Documents of which registery has been refused.*		*Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the end of year.*		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
			Rs.	Rs.					
Jammu Province	3,420	3,484	13,64,834	12,02,164	124	106	10	1	
Kashmir „	5,991	5,425	10,05,342	9,83,658	101	197	...	7	
Wazarat Leh	72	50	1,434	420	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	9,483	8,959	23,71,610	21,86,242	225	303	10	8	

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing Registration of Documents in His Highness' Government, Jammu and Kashmir, during the Fasli year 1994-95.

Name of Province.	*Documents presented for registration.*		NATURE OF DOCUMENTS PRESENTED.									
			Mortgages.		*Sale-deeds.*		*Wills.*		*Money-bonds.*		*Miscellaneous.*	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Jammu Province ...	3,721	3,591	769	546	1,924	1,976	119	117	13	19	896	933
Kashmir „ ...	6,092	5,629	291	576	4,432	3,356	626	781	26	87	717	829
Wazarat Leh	72	58	...	...	5	4	19	11	..	...	48	43
Total ...	9,885	9,278	1,060	1,122	6,361	5,336	764	909	39	106	1,661	1,805

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration, in His Highness' Government, Jammu and Kashmir, during the Fasli year 1994-95.

Description.	*Past year.*			*Present year.*			REMARKS.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Jammu Province.							
Mortgage-deeds	679	3,46,907 0 0	9,713 0 0	584	2,39,865 0 0	8,206 0 0	
Sale-deeds	1,813	9,74,677 0 0	28,492 0 0	1,895	8,45,514 0 0	27,574 0 0	
Wills	119	3,523 0 0	491 0 0	111	5,421 0 0	450 0 0	
Money-bonds	13	20,246 0 0	26 0 0	19	23,141 0 0	38 0 0	
Miscellaneous	796	19,479 0 0	1,853 0 0	875	88,223 0 0	4,080 0 0	
Total ...	3,420	13,64,834 0 0	40,575 0 0	3,484	1,52,164 0 0	40,348 0 0	
Kashmir Province.							
Mortgage-deeds	291	83,479 0 0	5,833 0 0	576	2,15,849 0 0	4,326 8 0	
Sale-deeds	4,432	9,01,063 0 0	36,902 8 0	3,356	7,31,776 0 0	32,128 8 0	
Wills	626	.....	2,504 0 0	781	.....	3,124 0 0	

Money-bonds	...	...	26	15,267 0 0	52 0 0	87	22,996 0 0	868 0 0
Miscellaneous	...	...	616	5,533 0 0	1,347 0 0	625	13,037 0 0	1,693 8 0
	Total	...	5,991	10,05,342 0 0	46,638 8 0	5,425	9,83,658 0 0	42,140 8 0
Leh.								
Sale-deeds	...	...	5	1,224 0 0	50 0 0	4	220 0 0	11 0 0
Wills	...	...	19	.....	52 0 0	11	.....	44 0 0
Miscellaneous	...	...	48	210 0 0	130 0 0	43	200 0 0	96 0 0
	Total	...	72	1,434 0 0	232 0 0	58	420 0 0	151 0 0
TOTAL		...	9,483	23,71,610 0 0	87,445 8 0	8,967	21,86,242 0 0	82,639 8 0
Deduct Expenditure		...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	5,417 0 0
Net Profit		...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	77,222 8 0

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing the average duration of Criminal cases decided in His Highness' Government, Jammu and Kashmir, during the Fasli year 1994-95.

Name of Court.	Cases disposed of.	Days spent	Average duration.
Jammu.			
Sessions Judge	52	1,868	36
District Magistrate and Additional District Magistrate	578	6,834	12
1st Class Magistrates	7,248	1,64,470	23
2nd „ „	92	67,828	74
3rd „ „	415	23,082	56
Kashmir.			
Sessions Judge	21	1,170	56
District Magistrate	.....	.....	.....
Additional District Magistrate ...	827	2,225	3
1st Class Magistrates	5,917	1,98,294	34
2nd „ „	1,730	1,11,472	64
3rd „ „	932	64,102	65
Wazarat Leh.			
Wazir	13	861	66
1st Class Magistrates	89	4,295	46
3rd „ „	70	3,459	49

APPENDIX XVII.

Vital Statistics of His Highness' Government, Jammu and Kashmir for the Fasli year 1994-95.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.			
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births		Deaths.	
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
Jammu Province ..	17,88,441	49,134	46,487	..	2,647	28,949	33,236	4,287	...	27·4	25·9	16·1	18·5
Kashmir Province ..	16,33,762	52,001	47,928	...	4,073	41,860	44,828	2,968	-	31·8	29·3	25·6	27·4

APPENDIX XVIII.

Return for Hospitals and Dispensaries in His Highness' Government, Jammu and Kashmir, for the Fasli year 1994-95.

Name of Hospital or Dispensary.	*In-door.*					*Total In-door.*		*Daily average.*		*Average number of stay of each In-door patient in the Hospital.*	
	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. State Surgeon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Civil Medical Department, Jammu	2,119	617	229	92	.....	2,933	3,057	92·99	86·87	283 59	367·60
3. Civil Medical Department, Kashmir	2,838	365	67	92	34	3,640	3,446	156·04	107·82	318·48	283·75
4. D. J. Zenana Hosptal, Srinagar...	1,486	163	91	91	47	1,650	1,878	56·78	70·63	12·59	13·69
5. K. E. M. Zenana Hospital, Jammu	415	98	196	10	.....	688	719	31·386	34·96	16·636	17·75
6. Female Travelling Dispensary, Jammu	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Female Travelling Dispensary, Kashmir	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	·02	·07	·02	5·05

APPENDIX XVIII.—(*concluded*).

Name of Hospital or Dispensary.	*In-door. accommodation.*		*Out-door.*		*Average daily of out-door.*		SURGICAL OPERATIONS.				REMARKS.
							Present year.		*Past year.*		
	Female.	Male.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Major.	Minor.	Major.	Minor-	
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1. State Surgeon	.....	.....	1,899	1,022	5·203	2·8	.....	.....	.....	2	
2. Civil Medical Department, Jammu	57	119	7,11,573	7,24,911	3,098·71	3,063·07	1,012	2,92,224	1,091	30,786	
3. Civil Medical Department, Kashmir	60	145	7,02,856	7,05,381	4,210·07	3,553·09	2,395	42,542	2,652	40,737	
4. D. J. Zenana Hospital, Srinagar.	75	... ...	14,933	18,015	160·47	206·87	411	467	325	331	
5 K. E. M Zenana Hospital, Jammu	60	.....	9,737	8,595	72·68	61·128	144	1,721	148	1,492	
6. Female Travelling Dispensary, Jammu	.....	.....	1,826	5,973	6·78	27·77	.....	233	.....	292	
7. Female Travelling Dispensary, Kashmir	.....	.....	18,328	9,704	121·81	65·92	28	139	111	261	

APRENDIX XIX.

Abstract Return of Schools and Scholars (male) in His Highness' Government, Jammu and Kashmir for the Fasli year 1994-95.

AREA AND POPULATION.				PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							Private Institutions.		Grand Total.	Percentage of
				Collegiate Education.	SCHOOL EDUCATION.									
					General.			Special.						
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.	Institutions and scholars.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.		Training Schools.	Maktabs and Pathshalas.	Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
38			Institutions ..	2	127	944		1	172	1,244	...	30	1,276	Institutions to No. of towns and villages ...15·1 Male scholars to male population of school-going age...32·3
8,420														
8,458		17,39,720												
			Scholars ..	1,913	31,460	45,730		58	4,583	81,831 +1913	...	530	82,361 +1913	

Appendix XIX—A.

Abstract Return of Schools and Scholars(Female) in His Highness' Government, Jammu and Kashmir, for the Fasli year 1994-95.

Area and Population.			Institutions and scholars.	Public Institutions.				Private Institutions.		Grand Total.	Percentage of
				School Education.			Total of Public Institutions.				
				General.		Special.					
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.		Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Maktabs and Pathshalas.		Advanced.	Elementary.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Institutions.	27	153	8	188	11	16	215	Institutions to No. of towns and villages 2·5
8,458		15,19,139	Scholars ...	4,552	7,926	290	12,768	1,674	984	15,426	Female scholars to female population of school-going age 6·7

APPENDIX

Statement showing particulars of Educational Institutions for Boys the Fasli year

No. of Schools.		Description of Schools.	No. of pupils on rolls on 31st Assuj.		Daily average attendance.	
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
2	2	Arts Colleges	1,728	1,913	1,319	1,535
		SECONDARY SCHOOLS.				
22	25	High Schools	10,547	11,344	9,119	9,622
92	102	Middle Schools	18,593	20,666	15,319	13,984
910	945	Primary Schools	43,849	45,710	38,172	38,452
3	1	Normal Schools	61	58	57	53
30	30	Private Indigenous Schools ...	530	.....	431	.....
169	172	Maktabs and Pathshalas (aided by Goverooment)	4,716	4,583	3,649	3,585
122 8	1277	Total ...	80,024	84,274	64,417	.....

XX.

maintained in His Highness' Government, Jammu and Kashmir, during 1994-95.

Expenditure.						TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Normal Schools.	Maktabs and Pathshalas.	Inspection.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,24,897	8,07,872	4,44,756	16,843	20,044	66,594	15,81,006
2,24,897	8,07,872	4,44,756	16,843	20,044	66,594	15,81,0 06

Statement showing particulars of Educational Institutions for Girls the Fasli year

No. of Schools		Description of Schools.	No. of pupils on rolls on 31st Assuj.		Daily average attendance.	
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
		SECONDARY SCHOOLS.				
3	3	Female High Schools ..	814	843	660	689
49	51	„ Middle Schools ..	6,013	6,367	5,311	5,280
144	153	„ Primary Schools ..	7,616	7,926	7,047	7,399
8	8	Maktabs and Pathshalas (aided by Government) ..	278	290	229	219
204	215	Total ..	14,721	15,426	13,247	13,587

XX-A.

maintained in His Highness' Government, Jammu and Kashmir, during 1994-95.

Expenditure.

Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Normal Schools.	Maktabs and Pathshalas.	Inspection.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
...	1,71,062	1,12,508	...	840	28,435
....	1,71,062	1,12,508	...	840	28,435

Appendix XX-B.

Statement showing the number of students in Technical Schools in His Highness' Government, Jammu and Kashmir during the Fasli year 1994-95.

Technical School.	Weaving.	Carpentry.	Smithy.	Embroidery.	Drawing and Painting.	Pottery.	Toy-making.	Calico Printing.	Dyers.	Builders.	Basket-weaving.	Girls	Casual.	Utensil-making.	Total.
Jammu	8	7	10	..	16	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	51
Srinagar	..	10	8	..	20	..	..	1	8	5	11	42	11	..	115
Anantnag	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	12	..	..	..	21
Baramulla	..	23	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
Bhadarwah	9	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Kishtwar	18	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Mirpur	7	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	37
Samba	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Total	65	89	21	22	36	5	3	16	8	5	23	42	13	10	338

APPENDIX XXI.

Mileage of the longer roads in His Highness' Goverrment, Jammu and Kashmir, during the Fasli year 1994-95.

1. Motorable and metalled.

(KASHMIR)

		No. of miles.	
1.	From Srinagar to Anantnag	... 34	
2.	,, ,, ,, Harwan	... 12	
3.	,, ,, ,, Nasim	... 6	
4.	,, ,, ,, Ganderbal	... 12½	
5.	,, ,, ,, Badgam	... 9	
6.	,, ,, ,, Aerodrome	... 7	
7.	,, ,, ,, Tangmarg	... 24	} 9 miles common.
8.	,, ,, ,, Kohala	... 132	
9.	,, Khannabal to Tunnel (Banihal)	... 30	
10.	,, Anantnag ,, Achhabal	... 6	
11.	,, ,, ,, Pahalgam	... 29	
12.	,, Domel ,, Ramkot	... 12	

(JAMMU)

1.	From Jammu to Banihal (Tunnel)	... 140
2.	,, ,, ,, Suchetgarh	... 18½
3.	,, ,, ,, Samba	... 24½
4.	,, Suketr ,, Katra	... 11

2. Motorable but not metalled.

(KASHMIR)

1.	From Pampur to Shopian	... 24
2.	,, Shopian ,, Kulgam	... 14
3.	,, Khannabal ,, ,,	... 11
4.	,, Shalteng ,, Sumbal	... 9
5.	,, Sumbal ,, Bandipur	... 21
6.	,, Sopore ,, ,,	... 19
7.	,, Sopore ,, Drugmulla	... 21
8.	,, Ganderbal ,, Kangan	... 24

APPENDIX XXI—(*continued*).

(JAMMU)

				No. of miles.	
1.	From Jammu (Samba)	to Kathua	...	31	
2.	„ „	„ Akhnoor	...	18	
3.	„ Akhnoor	„ Sadhoti	...	25	
4.	„ Sadhoti	„ Nowshera	...	28½	Transhipment on Tawi at Beripattan.
5.	„ Akhnoor	„ Hamirpur Sidhar	...	21	
6.	„ Mirpur	„ Dharamsal Jhangar			
7.	„ Dharsamsal Jhangar to Kotli		...	78	
8.	„ Kotli to Rambari		...		
9.	„ Dharmsal Jhangar to Nowshera		...	16	
10.	„ Mirpur	„ Bhimber	...	29	
11.	„ Bhimber to Manawar		...	11	Remaining bridle.
12.	„ Katra	„ Reasi	...	17	
13.	„ Udhampur to Ramnagar		...	25	
14.	„ Kathua	„ Thein (Basohli)	...	18	

Bridle Roads.

(KASHMIR)

1.	From Anantnag to Verinag	...	16	
2.	„ Achhabal	„ Sinthan	...	23
3.	„ Pahalgam	„ Amarnath	...	26
4.	„ Baramulla	„ Gulmarg	...	14
5.	„ Uri	„ Hajipir	...	12

(GILGIT)

1.	From Bandipur to Burzal	...	71	
2.	„ Burzal	„ Partabpul	...	95
3.	„ Malik Kadal to Gurez		...	40
4.	„ Kanzalwan	„ Burai	...	56
5.	„ Gurikot	„ Kamri	...	48

APPENDIX XXI—(*concluded*).

(LADAKH)

			No. of mile.	
1.	From Kargil to Skardu	...	85	
2.	„ Skardu „ Khaplu	...	60	
3.	„ „ „ Rondu	...	65	
4.	„ „ „ Satpura	...	18	
5	„ Kangan „ Macholi	...	25	
6.	„ Macholi „ Karakorum	...	350	
7.	„ Khalsi „ Moral	...	100	

(JAMMU)

1.	From Thein to Basohli		...	8	
2.	„ Akhnoor „ Thandapani		...	32	14 miles common.
3.	„ „ „ Pouni		...	18	
4.	„ Thandapani to Nowshera		...	18	
5.	„ Mirpur	„ Kotli	...	41	
6.	„ Bhimber	„ Nowshera	...		65
7.	„ Nowshera	„ Rajouri	...		
8.	„ Rajouri	„ Thana	...		
9.	„ Batote	„ Bhadrawh	...	45	22 miles common.
10.	„ „	„ Kishtwar	...	63	
11.	„ Kishtwar	„ Paddar	...	83	
12.	„ Bhadrawah	„ Bhella	...	22	
13.	„ „	„ Thathri	...	26	
14.	„ „	„ Basohli	...	52	
15.	„ Kishtwar	„ Simthan top	...	36	
16.	„ Jourian	„ Manawar	...	8½	

Appendix XXII.

Abstract of Expenditure on Final Heads of the P. W. D. of His Highness Government, Jammu and Kashmir, during the Fasli year 1994-95.

Serial No.	Particulars.	Original Works.	Repairs & maintenance.	Establishment.	Tools & Plant.	Miscellaneous.	Fire insurance.	Surveys.	Total sub-heads.	Debit to suspense heads.	Total or net expenditure
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
				41,229	...	...	...	...	41,229	...	41,229
1	Direction office ...	...	...	41,229	...	...	...	...	41,229	...	
2	Kashmir Division ...	3,20,719	3,02,225	96,438	13,126	...	5,519	...	7,38,027	5,755	7,43,782
3	Jhelum Valley Road Division..	43,170	1,88,981	58,101	7,025	...	...	...	2,97,277	—1,002	2,96,275
4	Gilgit Division ...	8,663	98,434	48,390	1,020	...	...	...	1,56,507	—848	1,55,659
5	Banihal Road Division ...	2,74,999	2,68,563	86,058	22,150	...	...	...	6,51,870	1,882	6,53,752
6	Jammu Irrigation Divison ...	76,760	1,82,665	1,08,593	1,990	...	...	...	3,69,908	—9,818	3,60,090
7	Special Palaces Sub-Division...	2,37,857	55,937	53,364	490	...	...	...	3,47,648	—6,612	3,41,036
8	Dadi Canal Sub-Division ..	29,915	..	3,642	1,071	..	...		34,628	...	34,628
	Total ...	9,92,083	10,96,805	4,95,815	46,872	...	5,519	...	26,37,094	—10,643	26,26,451

Appendix XXIII.

Profit and Loss Account of Kashmir and Jammu Electric Installations, for the Fasli year 1994-95.

Name of project.	Estimated cost.	*Capital outlay during 1993-94.*		Total.	*Total outlay to end of 1993-94.*		Total.
		Direct charges.	Indirect charges.		Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kashmir Hydro-Electric Installation.	52,91,416	1,00,582	6,069	1,06,651	55,62,591	93,954	56,56,545
Jammu Hydro-Electric Installation.	6,43,764	34,291	1,732	36,023	10,05,519	25,196	10,30,715

APPENDIX XXIII—(*concluded*).

Name of project.	Receipts.	*Working expenses.*		Total.	*Net result after working expenses.*		*Rate percent per annum on the capital outlay.*	
		Direct charges.	Indirect charges.		Excess Revenue.	Excess Expenditure.	Surplus.	Deficit.
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Kashmir Hydro Electric Installation.	4,73,391	1,44,390	54,869	1,99,259	2,74,132	.....	4·8 %	.....
Jammu Hydro-Electric Installation.	2,27,247	70,617	21,915	92,532	1,34,715	.....	13·0 %	.....

Appendix XXIV.

Statement showing the Imposition of Income-tax Demand, Realizations and Refunds, during the Fasli year 1994-95.

Serial No.	Name of Circle.	Total impositions.	Realizations.	Arrears at the close of the year.	Refunds.
		Rs. a. p,	Rs. a. p.	Rs, a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Salary Circle	1,16,789 10 0	(*a*) 1,10,394 10 0	6,394 0 0	2,615 2 0
2	Jammu city	42,738 8 0	31,251 4 0	11,784 4 0	9,467 11 0
3	,, Mufassil	26,281 12 0	8,592 13 0	17,688 15 0	2,983 1 0
4	Srinagar city	1,15,131 14 0	52,239 8 0	(*b*) & (*c*) 63,215 6 0	4,185 10 0
5	Kashmir Mufassil	25,866 2 0	14,305 7 0	(*d*) 11,560 11 0	2,881 4 0

(*a*) Realization includes Rs. 1,01,085-11-0 deducted at source on salaries and pensions during 1993-94.

(*b*) Out of the arrears Rs. 686-14-0 represent the amount cancelled in appeal and under Section 27-A of the Income-Tax Regulation.

(*c*) Rs. 40,486-1-0 are to be adjusted on account of relief from double taxation in favour of non-resident companies.

(*d*) Out of the arrears Rs. 1,365-5-0 represent the amount cancelled in appeal and udder Section 27-A of the Income-Tax Regulation.

APPENDIX XXV.

Comparative Statement of Chief articles Customs Import for the Fasli years 1991-92 to 1994-95.

Serial No.	Name of articles.	*Duty.*				Remarks.
		1991-92.	1992-93.	1993-94.	1994-95.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Apparel ..	22,070 0 0	25,300 0 0	17,024 0 0	11,617 0 0	
2	Lime and Cement ..	293 0 0	1,257 0 0	1,512 0 0	117 0 0	
3	Other building materials ..	6,522 0 0	6,541 0 0	3,051 0 0	5,715 0 0	
4	Cotton Raw ..	1,922 0 0	2,447 0 0	3,374 0 0	5,071 0 0	
5	Twist and Yarn, Foreign ..	1,852 0 0	2,030 0 0	1,366 0 0	3,270 0 0	
6	„ „ „ Indian ..	4,737 0 0	5,693 0 0	6,234 0 0	5,921 0 0	
7	Catton Piece-goods, Foreign ..	2,39,731 0 0	2,30,082 0 0	1,73,707 0 0	1,77,726 0 0	
8	„ „ Indian —	1,43,647 0 0	1,46,398 0 0	1,78,279 0 0	1,73,034 0 0	
9	Asafoetida —	293 0 0	245 0 0	17 0 0	44 0 0	
10	Drugs and medicines ..	50,162 0 0	33,985 0 0	32,943 0 0	49,027 0 0	
11	Termeric ..	12,157 0 0	10,288 0 0	7,259 0 0	8,464 0 0	
12	Dying materials ..	5,514 0 0	6,868 0 0	6,814 0 0	8,135 0 0	
13	Fibrous manufactured ..	10,898 0 0	19,049 0 0	34,429 0 0	26,246 0 0	

14	Coconuts	...	1,410 0 0	1,069 0 0	1,541 0 0	1,908 0 0	
15	Potatoes	...	1 7 0	3 0 0	....	1 0 0	
16	Fruits	..	9,777 0 0	9,256 0 0	6,942 0 0	7,914 0 0	
17	Wheat	..	8,437 0 0	4,087 0 0	3,276 0 0	10,093 0 0	
18	Grains and Pulses	..	352 0 0	664 0 0	857 0 0	286 0 0	
19	Rice husked	..	262 0 0	272 0 0	423 0 0	202 0 0	
20	Rain crops	..	368 0 0	266 0 0	178 0 0	1,948 0 0	
21	Leather manufactured	..	19,126 0 0	24,629 0 0	21,556 0 0	17,484 0 0	
22	,, unmanufactured	...	1,311 0 0	4,625 0 0	3,359 0 0	4,910 0 0	
23	Wines	...	14,824 0 0	16,080 0 0	15,475 0 0	28,228 0 0	Includes Beer.
24	Spirits	...	97,424 0 0	1,02,594 0 0	89,361 0 0	82,870 0 0	
25	Brass and Copper	..	21,215 0 0	24,892 0 0	15,876 0 0	22,145 0 0	
26	Iron	..	54,195 0 0	74,908 0 0	64,884 0 0	67,913 0 0	
27	Other metals	..	10,454 0 0	12,694 0 0	10,958 0 0	10,596 0 0	
28	Petroleum	..	1,18,499 0 0	1,62,110 0 0	1,21,524 0 0	1,59,052 0 0	
29	Other oils	...	17,862 0 0	33,439 0 0	61,223 0 0	55,390 0 0	
30	Provisions	...	25,318 0 0	24,387 0 0	23,644 0 0	31,720 0 0	
31	Salt	..	2,62,592 0 0	2,73,790 0 0	2,47,133 0 0	2,54,367 0 0	
32	Seeds other kinds	...	309 0 0	676 0 0	478 0 0	1,939 0 0	

APPENDIX XXV.—(*concluded*).

Serial No.	Name of articles.	Duty. 1991-92.	1992-93.	1993-94.	1994-95.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
			Not givin seperately.			
33	Silk raw ...	62,126 0 0	44,517 0 0	58,974 0 0	59,513 0 0	Includes silk yarn.
34	Silk manufactured, Foreign ...	2,807 0 0	2,496 0 0	773 0 0	817 0 0	Includes silk yarn.
35	,, ,, Indian ...	22,227 0 0	17,567 0 0	25,357 0 0	17,461 0 0	
36	Spices ...	24,873 0 0	13,193 0 0	16,560 0 0	18,263 0 0	
37	Stationery ...	6,892 0 0	9,973 0 0	9,209 0 0	9,707 0 0	
38	Sugar unrefined ...	4,20,936 0 0	2,37,257 0 0	1,42,017 0 0	1,45,601 0 0	
39	,, refined ...	2,69,063 0 0	2,52,185 0 0	3,09,776 0 0	2,69,928 0 0	
40	Tea Indian ...	11,371 0 0	16,260 0 0	19,268 0 0	10,909 0 0	
41	,, Foreign ...	1,17,796 0 0	1,27,712 0 0	1,28,227 0 0	1,40,027 0 0	
42	Tobacco ...	192 0 0	198 0 0	104 0 0	77 0 0	
43	Snuff ...	40 0 0	459 0 0	861 0 0	25 0 0	
44	Timber ...	1,40,072 0 0	1,09,527 0 0	1,60,670 0 0	2,00,776 0 0	Includes wool yarn.
45	Woollen Piece-goods, Foreign ...	10,394 0 0	19,753 0 0	15,049 0 0	9,577 0 0	Includes wool yarn.
46	,, ,, Indian ...					

47	Miscellaneous articles of merchandise	3,12,691	0	0	3,41,470	0	0	3,28,122	0	0	3,60,340 100	0 0 0 0	
48	Silver Public --	81	0	0	12,904	0	0	21,474	0	0	31,519	0 0	
49	Arms and ammunition --	4,216	0	0	5,290	0	0	5,009	0	0	4,430	0 0	
50	Wool raw ..	.....			117	0	0	.....			.....		Includes pasham.
51	Other articles not mentioned above...	1,14,108	9	0	88,647	0	0	20,416	0	0	14,401	0 0	

APPENDIX XXV-A.

Statement showing the Export Duty in rupees recovered during the Fasli year 1994-95 as compared with 1993-94.

Articles.	*Kashmir.*		*Jammu.*		*Total.*	
	1993-94.	1994-95.	1993-94.	1994-95	1993-94.	1994-95.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fruits ..	1,54,376	1,42,804	26,097	24,250	1,80,473	1 67,054
Ghee ..	14,602	10,712	13,051	11,312	27,653	22,027
Potatoes ..	5,741	1,350	6,969	2,892	12,710	4,242
Almonds ..	4,875	10,916	1,644	1,707	6,519	12,623
Grains and pulse ..	9,920	3,997	5,124	3,949	15,044	7,946
Oil-seeds ..	3	8	212	57	215	65
Hides and skins ..	22,732	16,823	23,093	16,151	4 5,825	32,974
Wool raw including pasham ..	954	379	8,085	1,491	9,039	1,870
Miscellaneous ..	68	133	1,981	1,505	2,049	1,638
Total ..	2,13,271	1,87,122	86,256	63,317	2,99,527	2,50,439

APPENDIX XXVI.

Statement showing the Chief articles subjected to Octroi in Jammu Province during the Fasli year 1993-94 and 1994-95.

Serial No.	Name of articles.	*Duty.* 1993-94.	*Duty.* 1994-95.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	Rs.	
1	Grains ..	20,671	18,108	
2	Ghee ..	23,190	21,119	
3	Fruits ..	7,835	8,926	
4	Oils ..	247	113	
5	Sweats ..	1,683	1,708	
6	Sheep and Goats ..	4,415	3,838	
7	Bricks ..	4,701	5,638	
8	Timber ..	4,109	6,189	
9	Gur ..	232	374	
10	Vegetables ..	3,106	2,780	
11	Firewood ..	4,000	3,491	
12	Drugs and Medicines ..	1,704	676	
13	Tobacco ..	905	997	
14	Piece-goods ..	1,071	1,068	
15	Milk ..	1,623	1,636	
16	Miscellaneous ..	7,382	7,927	

Appendix XXVII.

Statement showing the number of Excise shops and Excise revenue of Jammu and Kashmir Provinces for the Fasli year 1994-95 as compared with 1993-94.

Year.	Province.	*Country liquor.*		*Opium*		*Charas.*		*Total.*	
		No. of shops.	Revenue in rupees.	No. of shops.	Revenue in rupees.	No. of shops.	Revenue in rupees.	No. of shops.	Revenue in rupees.
1993-94	Kashmir...	18	55,698	21	19,217	21	13,435	60	88,350
	Jammu ...	29	1,49,284	32	53,267	32	38,466	93	2,41,017
	Total ...	47	2,04,982	53	72,484	53	51,901	153	3,29,367
1994-95	Kashmir...	18	47,906	21	17,317	21	10,872	60	76,095
	Jammu ...	29	1,42,984	32	52,511	32	34,136	93	2,29,631
	Total ...	47	1,90,890	53	69,828	53	45,008	153	3,05,726

APPENDIX XXVIII.

Statement showing the Monthly Rainfall recorded in His Highness'

Station.	October 1937.	November 1937.	December 1937.	January 1938.	February 1938.	March 1938.
	Inhes.	Inches	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Jammu Province.						
Jammu ..	0·86	Nil.	1·91	4·36	4·14	0·50
Ramban ..	3·66	0·33	5·32	11·37	11·56	3·81
Kishtwar ..	5·02	0·90	6·38	8·47	10·45	7·53
Poonch ..	2·47	Nil.	2·66	5·43	7·31	3·17
Kathua ..	0·62	Nil.	5·02	2·99	3 82	Nil.
Kotli ..	0·50	Nil.	4 83	3·37	5·65	0·32
Mirpur ..	0·51	Nil.	1·16	2·74	2·09	0·29
Akhnur ..	0·61	Nil.	4·28	4·77	4·02	0·34
Basohli ..	1·40	Nil.	10·59	6·01	7·45	0·19
Rampur (Rajouri) ..	1·07	Nil.	3·46	4·57	5·79	0·90
Ramnagar ..	2·78	0·22	3·95	9·70	8·97	0·72
Bhadarwah ..	5·01	1·73	7·27	11·64	12·50	4·81
Bhimber ..	0·82	Nil.	2·05	1·32	2·41	0·35
Gulabgarh ..	2·78	Nil.	3·85	7·70	8·26	1·57
Samba ..	0·73	Nil.	4·74	2·38	3·30	Nil.
Udhampur ..	1·80	Nil.	3·66	7·22	8·21	1·45
Sri Ranbirsinghpura ..	0·84	Nil.	3·25	2·21	4·74	0·33
Riasi ..	1·45	Nil.	3·40	0·35	6·59	0·52
Jasmergarh ..	0 63	Nil.	4·77	2·38	3·44	0·30
Nowshera ..	Nil.	Nil.	1·50	3·10	3·98	Nil.
Chenani (a) ..	....	....	.....	....	.....	....
Kashmir Province.						
Srinagar ..	3·43	0·17	1·64	4·32	4·32	3·49
Muzaffarabad ..	3·45	Nil.	1·57	6·38	4·73	5·30
Gilgit ..	0·79	0·13	0·15	0·47	0·48	0·84
Leh ..	0·19	0·14	0·66	0·63	1 20	0·52
Kargil ..	0·97	0·12	1·17	2·62	3·93	6·08
Dras ..	2·41	0·55	4·41	9·30	7·52	13·20
Anantnag ..	3·50	0·37	4·43	4·33	5·11	1·81
Vantipura ..	4·33	Nil.	0·53	3·41	1·44	2·34
Sri Pratapsinghpura ..	3·45	Nil.	1·43	2·71	7 42	3·62
Baramulla ..	5·48	0·60	1·75	3·23	1·73	16·87
Uttarmachipura ..	4·11	0·55	2·58	6·86	6·83	12·73
Skardu ..	0·57	Nil.	0·64	1·31	1·20	2·08
Kulgam ..	2·88	0·02	6·45	6·75	7·10	3·74
Gulmarg (a) ..	....	Closed for winter		months	....	.....
Uri ..	6·24	Nil.	1·80	3·97	1·37	9·93
Karnah ..	4·50	0·33	3·60	7·07	6·10	10·49
Sonenarg ..	6·35	1·53	10·13	14·86	9·63	19·01
Langel ..	5·76	1 24	3·95	5 65	4·19	14·25
Gurez ..	4·90	1·43	3·77	8·02	12 74	14·60
Duroo ..	4·44	0·68	8·59	10 71	10·74	6·59
Sopore ...	2·56	Nil.	1·30	2·70	2·55	8·08

(a) Raingauge installed on 16th September 1938.

XXVIII.

Government, Jammu and Kashmir, during the Fasli year 1994-95.

April 1938.	May 1938.	June 1938.	July 1938.	August 1938.	September 1938.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.
Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches	Inches.
0·80	0·31	9·47	14·43	7·17	0·17	44·12	30·93	43·24
2·56	0·38	3·18	2·97	4·84	0·77	56·55	38·55	42·22
4·21	0·16	2·51	0·98	1·32	0·01	47·97	31·88	35·90
1·96	3·76	6·90	12·06	10·22	0·70	56·63	54·82	50·24
0·51	0·32	3·58	17·07	10·11	Nil	43·94	40·05	38·02
1·72	Nil	12·53	5·60	10·61	Nil	45·13	38·13	45·11
1·90	0·12	4·21	5·73	6·11	Nil	24·86	21·88	28·15
0·62	0·25	5·52	16·11	11·69	0·57	48·78	22·23	38·66
1·10	0·11	8·77	15·16	13·39	Nil	64·17	52·86	61·06
1·12	1·30	14·16	9·80	15·19	0·50	57·86	60·61	51·52
1·38	0·42	10·61	10·90	11·62	0·56	61·83	43·62	57·46
3·56	Nil	3·26	2·16	3·35	0·20	55·52	25·65	39·45
1·35	Nil	4·04	9·70	10·95	0·13	33·12	17·27	29·99
1·84	1·70	6·30	7·10	9·30	0·50	50·90	18·77	55·52
Nil	0·40	7·04	14·21	6·39	Nil	39·19	28·58	32·51
1·38	1·57	6·37	11·11	11·01	0·17	54·05	42·87	53·68
0·43	0·26	5·96	12·87	7·04	Nil	37·93	25·74	33·83
0·97	Nil	4·85	15·92	12·55	1·84	56·44	38·17	58·12
1·86	0·45	4·85	14·30	7·39	Nil	40·37	33·35	37·26
Nil	0·03	3·67	9·90	3·60	Nil	25·78	28·69	34·98
.....	....	....	....	....	0·25	0·25	.....	.....
2·58	1·26	2·82	0·97	2·60	0·24	27·84	23·44	24·43
4·59	1·02	6·44	12·71	21·57	2·33	70·09	5·17	57·01
2·28	0·28	0·64	0·10	0·35	0·23	6 74	7·87	6·95
0·14	Nil	0·08	0·02	0·17	Nil	3·75	3·03	2·89
1·35	0·16	0·27	0·05	0·02	Nil	16·74	8·40	10·31
4·25	0·30	0·92	0·13	0·45	0·17	43·51	33·78	34·49
2·02	0·50	1·94	2·01	1·32	0·41	27·77	17·47	22·14
1·85	0·60	2·67	1·25	0·60	0·20	19·22	17·34	14·10
2·69	0·85	3·02	0·58	0·65	0·17	26·59	20·42	22·19
5·49	3·44	5·17	1·21	4·76	Nil	49·73	28·33	33·11
4·67	0·66	2·43	0·44	1·92	0·38	44·26	36·71	37·07
0 69	Nil	0·17	0·05	0·26	0·07	7·04	5·19	5·63
2·96	0·31	4·69	1·40	0·28	0·11	36·69	20·39	26·68
....	1·26	5·69	0·87	3·74	2·33	13·89	9·12	* 12·02
4·43	3·09	4·92	2·08	3·94	1·57	43·34	50·58	41·25
4·92	1·46	4·21	3·68	8·42	0·33	55·11	65·39	47·55
7·32	2·13	10·17	2·60	5·66	4·10	93·40	84·48	82·16
4·01	Nil	3·95	0·31	2·86	0·90	47·07	33·26	36·00
7·37	1·77	3·50	0·60	2·95	0·75	62·40	37·75	47·45
3·39	1·06	3·20	0·65	1·57	0·55	52·12	29·84	41·56
4·65	0·60	2·00	Nil	Nil	0·40	25·04	20·29	22·79

*For 5 months of season only.

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